

Two Reasons for Sojourn
of Iowans in California

ANNALS OF IOWA

ESTABLISHED 1863

Third Series

Vol. XXIX, No. 7

JANUARY, 1949

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND ARCHIVES
DES MOINES, IOWA

Iowa State Department of History and Archives

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VOLUME XXIX OF ANNALS OF IOWA — EIGHT ISSUES With Index

This issue of THE ANNALS is No. 7, of Vol. XXIX, which will consist of eight numbers, to be completed with No. 8, April, 1949, attached to which will be the Volume Title Page, Table of Contents and Volume Index.

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A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY

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CLAUDE R. COOK, Curator
DES MOINES

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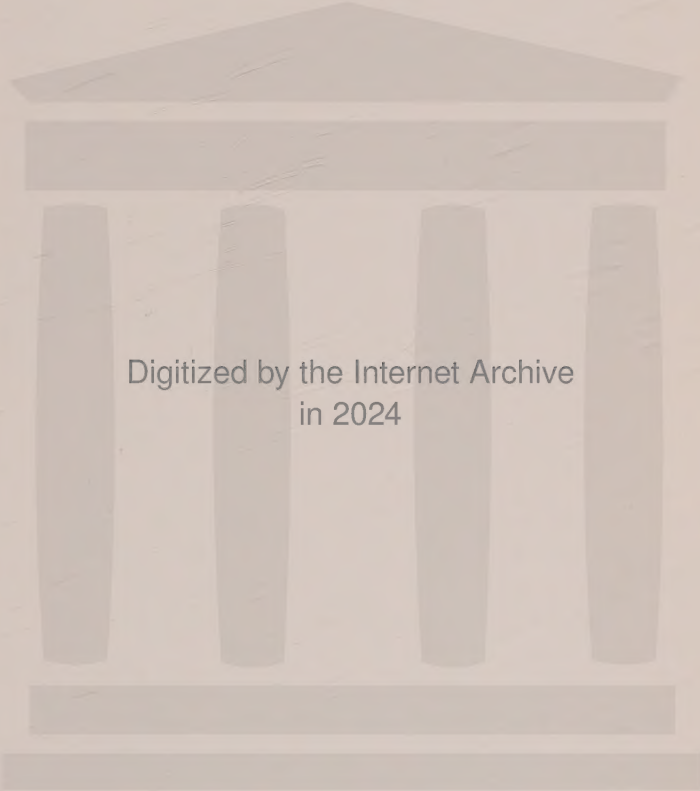
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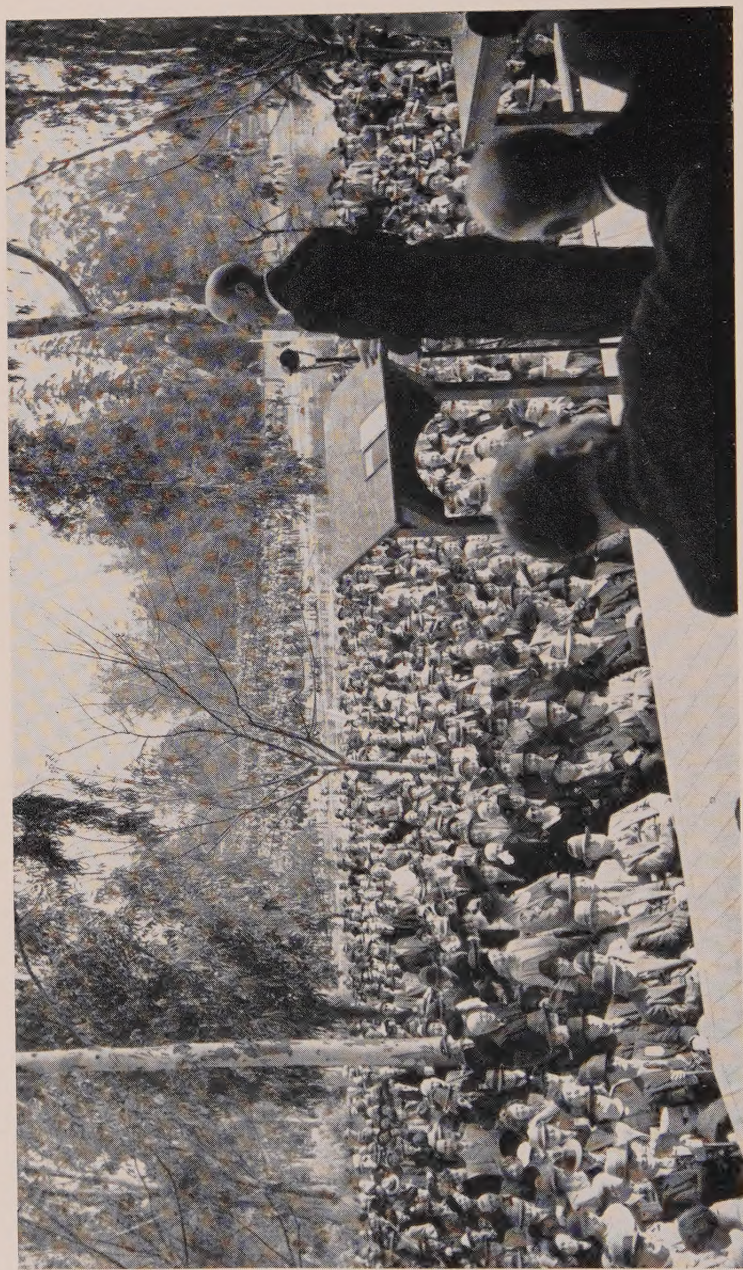
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ANNUAL PICNIC OF IOWANS IN LINCOLN PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,

WILLIAM LITZENBERG, PAST PRESIDENT, SPEAKING

Annals of Iowa

ESTABLISHED 1863

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Des Moines, January, 1949

Third Series

TRANSPLANTED IOWANS

By SAM M. GREENE*

Long Beach is often called the western capital of Iowa, as it seems to be the Mecca for many Iowans who want to come here to retire and take life easy. It is told by jokesters that if one goes to the recreation park near the pier in Long Beach, and calls aloud the name of any city in Iowa, he immediately will be surrounded by hundreds from the nearby croquet grounds, the horseshoe pitching stakes, or the "Spit and Argue club" daily meeting on the pier, asking how things are back home. They all have nostalgic memories of their old Hawkeye home, but not strong enough to induce them to move back there.

When Emory English wrote awhile back and asked me to write something for THE ANNALS about former Iowans who had come to southern California and had become prominent here, I consented to do so rather reluctantly, for fear I might overlook some who should be mentioned, as so many hundreds of thousands have migrated here from Iowa—more than from any other state, I understand. I suppose two principal reasons caused them to move—the climate out here, and the climate back there. Changing climate did not seem to lessen the zeal or ambition of many of them, however, as thousands of them have become leaders in various

* Mr. Greene will be remembered in Iowa as editor of the *Chariton Herald*, the *Jefferson Herald*, and earlier with the *Clarinda Herald*. He now writes insurance at 826 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. Iowans have proved good citizens and aggressive leaders in the progress of many western states, but nowhere in greater number than in California, where Mr. Greene finds them giving good account of their Hawkeye training.

lines of business or the professions in California. Of course, I cannot possibly mention all.

As young men, Emory and I were clerks together in the Iowa legislature, away back when—and later we became good friends in the newspaper business and in politics, he from Valley Junction and Des Moines, and I from Clarinda and Chariton, down in the heart of what Lafe Young of the *Des Moines Capital* called “The Q. Reservation,” meaning the southern rows of Iowa counties that were dominated politically by the C. B. & Q. railroad. The chief counsel of the “Q.” was Joseph W. Blythe of Burlington, the head of the railroads’ political machine in Iowa that the Republican progressives defeated under leadership of Albert B. Cummins, he becoming governor of Iowa and later United States senator. It was a great shock to the stand-patters of the Republican party in Iowa when the Cummins group, after several tries, finally jerked the throne out from under Blythe, and the Republican progressives, led by Cummins, Garst, Byers, Funk, and Clarke, dominated the party in the state for many years. I had a newspaper in Chariton, Lucas county, in those times, and I became a “Cummins man,” and helped to pry our county loose from the “Q. Reservation” and enlist it in the up-and-coming Republican progressive movement. Them were the fightin’ days.

As a kid clerk in the legislature I remember one member who later attained high prominence in California. His name was Frank F. Merriam, a newspaper man from Hopkinton, Delaware county. He noticed one day in a committee meeting that I was having difficulty in writing the minutes correctly; so after the meeting he took the time and trouble to show me how to do it, even though he did not know me. It was typical of his kindly nature, and I never forgot the favor.

In Iowa he rose to be Auditor of State, which office at that time included insurance commissioner, building and loan commissioner, and superintendent of banks.

It now takes four men to handle all those jobs. Frank came to California in 1910, and started to work on a newspaper in Long Beach. But soon his political ambitions broke out again and he ran for state assemblyman and was elected in 1916, and later was elected speaker of the assembly, then a state senator, and finally lieutenant governor. Upon the death of Governor Rolph, Frank became governor, and at the election in 1934 was elected again for a four-year term. At this writing in 1948, he is retired, and hale and hearty is living in Long Beach at the ripe age of nearly eighty-three. His close friends from over the state throw a big dinner party for him every year, on his birthday on December 22nd, just to show him that they like him. I mention him first in the list of former Iowans who became prominent out here, because I knew him best, and because he was always such a good friend and an excellent public official.

IOWA'S GREAT EX-PRESIDENT

But, another former Iowan rose higher out here than Frank Merriam, to the highest office in the world, the presidency of the United States, and he is now the only living ex-president. His name is Herbert Hoover, born at West Branch, Iowa, now living in Palo Alto, California. The West Branch folks recently gave him notable recognition by a big celebration there on his seventy-fourth birthday.

It seems to be just dawning on the people of the United States that Herbert Hoover was a great president, in spite of the political propaganda, in which some members of an opposing party tried to pin on him blame for the depression of the early 1930s, even though that depression was world-wide and not confined to this country. In spite of these partisan criticisms of his work as president, Hoover has continued to perform high public service in patriotic way whenever called upon, and has done valuable work in helping to shape European relief under the present Democrat administration. When he appeared before the recent national Republican conven-

tion, he received the greatest ovation and applause of all who spoke there—a long over-due tribute.

Another Iowan out here who reached the top in his profession was Frederick W. Houser, who came here from Center Junction, in Jones county, Iowa, in 1886, when he was fifteen years of age. Los Angeles then had only 40,000 population, about one-fiftieth of its population now. Young Houser studied law here and was admitted to the bar in 1907, and practiced law until he was elected a superior judge, meanwhile serving two terms in the California legislature. He remained on the superior bench until 1923, when he was advanced to the appellate bench in the second district, and in 1937 Governor Merriam appointed him an associate justice of the supreme court of the state, to which position he was re-elected for a twelve-year term in 1939, and served in that capacity until he died a few years ago, after making a fine record as a jurist.

One of Justice Houser's sons, Frederick F., in a way seems to be following in the footsteps of his distinguished father, as he became a lawyer, served three terms in the state legislature, besides a four-year term as lieutenant governor, and in 1946 was elected a superior judge, in which office he is making a splendid record.

Governor Earl Warren's father also came from Iowa, but Earl himself was born in Los Angeles, on the "wrong side of the tracks," which has not hindered him from building his life into great and useful channels, this being America.

A noted educator, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford university at Palo Alto, was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, April 13, 1875. He obtained a leave of absence in March, 1929, to accept a cabinet portfolio as Secretary of the Interior tendered him by Pres. Herbert Hoover. Also, he was connected with the United States food administration, and in various ways rendered splendid public service.

DISTINGUISHED JURISTS INCLUDED

As a coincidence, a brother, Curtis Dwight Wilbur, the eminent Federal jurist, also born at Boonesboro, Iowa, on May 10, 1867, likewise served in a president's cabinet, being Secretary of the Navy in 1924-1929 in the cabinet of Pres. Calvin Coolidge. Like his brother most of his public career found him a resident of the state of California. He served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, and following his service in the president's cabinet became judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He organized the juvenile court of Los Angeles and drafted several juvenile court laws of California.

Some years ago at least half the judges in Los Angeles county were ex-Iowans, but the percentage at present is small. Superior Judge Edmund Nichols came from Perry, Superior Judge Frank G. Swain from Waterloo, Superior Judge Wm. Hazlett from Pocahontas, and Superior Judges Fred Taft, Frank R. Willis, Ralph H. Clock (now deceased) and C. A. Ballreich (also deceased), all came from Iowa.

Superior Judge Carl Stutsman came from Burlington, and his father and my father-in-law, C. A. Lisle of Clarinda, who also lived in Burlington for some years, were good friends back there.

And Paul Peek, an assistant justice on the appellate bench in central California, came from West Union, Iowa. He was in the California legislature from Long Beach, became speaker of the assembly, and served as secretary of state for awhile before being appointed to the appellate bench, to which he was later elected for a full term.

In other fields than the law many prominent southern Californians also came from Iowa. One of the great scientists of the world is Robert Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, and he got his first inspiration to specialize in science while attending high school at Maquoketa, Iowa. He, however, was born in Illinois. He later studied at Oberlin college in

Ohio, in Berlin, and at Dresden, and taught at Chicago university for twenty-five years before coming to Pasadena in 1921 to take charge of the Norman Bridge Laboratory at California Tech., where he has become famous among scientists everywhere.

Also distinguished in several fields were Joe and Charles Crail, of Fairfield, Iowa, both now dead. Identical twins, they looked so much alike that a girl with whom both of them "kept company" in Fairfield, did not know for the life of her which twin was calling on her. They came to Los Angeles together in 1913, practiced law together for years, bought real estate together, became rich together, and ran for office, but not together. Charles aspired to the bench, became a superior judge, and later a justice on the appellate bench, and died in 1938. Joe was elected to congress and served for several terms, and died a year before his brother. Both were fine gentlemen and valuable citizens.

Joe Crail, Jr., a son of Charles, helped his father and uncle to start a little building and loan association in Los Angeles in 1935, the Coast Federal Savings & Loan, and Joe, Jr., has built it into the largest in the west, with over \$51,000,000 in assets.

Another Iowan who distinguished himself out here in finance was Joseph F. Sartori, who was born in Cedar Falls, attended Cornell college at Mount Vernon, and practiced law in Lemars. After coming to California he got into banking, and founded a bank which has grown into one of the greatest chains in the country, the Security First National Trust & Savings Bank. He married a girl in Iowa, and she has become a prominent leader in women's club and other civic work here. Sartori died a few years ago. One of his vice presidents, Charles H. Toll, who became a leader in many fields here, also came from Clinton, Iowa. He died a few weeks ago at the age of eighty-nine years.

THE IOWA ASSOCIATION

A prominent attorney in Los Angeles is the present president of the Iowa Association, J. Ray Files, who came from Fort Dodge, and while teaching school there in his younger years lived with Sen. Jonathan P. Dolliver and family. Files heads the immense group of former Iowans in southern California who gather a couple of times a year to picnic and visit together, in Los Angeles or Long Beach. There are usually from 50,000 to 100,000 attending the picnic.

The Iowa Association was founded in 1900 by John J. Spielman of Long Beach, a prominent railway civil engineer, and he was secretary of the association for twenty years. Chas. H. Parsons succeeded him as secretary and skillfully managed the huge picnics and other gatherings of Iowans until his death a few years ago. His wife is now carrying on the work, as well as managing other state organizations of folks who want to meet and reminisce occasionally. But John Spielman is known as the father of the Iowa association.

Another Iowan prominent out here was Henry W. Wright, a former member of the California legislature, speaker of the assembly, Los Angeles county supervisor, chairman of the board of supervisors, and president of the Iowa association. Henry was born in Chickasaw county, near Iona, but lived in O'Brien county much of his life before coming to Los Angeles in 1903. His wife, Blanche Rose of Glenwood, where Henry was a clerk in the state institution when he was a young man, attended Simpson college, in Indianola, when I was a student there. I phoned Henry a short time ago at his home in South Pasadena, where they have lived for thirty-seven years, for an appointment to talk with him about further data for this article, but before the appointment he died suddenly from a heart attack. He was a fine gentleman and a valuable citizen. Only recently THE ANNALS had an interesting article from his pen about his recollections of early farm days in Iowa.

Ed Hopkins, who was county assessor of this big county for many years, came from Iowa, and was prominent in affairs of ex-Iowans, having been president of the Iowa association in 1918. He died some years ago. His son John is at present a deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county.

Harry Hargrave, also a past president of the association and prominent in many activities here, came from near Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, in 1926. He was on the Los Angeles public utilities commission for years, and is now a member of the county police commission. He is an artist of ability, his paintings adorning many prominent public as well as private walls. One of his paintings of Iowa corn hangs on the Iowa Capitol walls in the executive office of Governor Blue, who is an old friend of Hargrave.

Two prominent Southern Californians from Muscatine county, in Iowa, are Jerry Giesler, a leading attorney in Los Angeles, noted as counsel in many big law suits, who takes a great interest in the Iowa picnics here, three generations of the Giesler family having been prominent in Muscatine county; and Dr. G. Frank McDermont, who came here from Muscatine in 1882 and located in Fullerton, where he became famous as a thoroughbred horse breeder, specializing in show horses. He died in October, 1948, at the age of 71, but even at that age he took part and showed some of his fine horses at the Los Angeles county fair at Pomona in October.

An Iowan most aggressive in public service was John J. Hamilton, who died in November, 1947. Formerly he was editor of the *Des Moines Daily News* and active there in the movement for adoption of the commission plan of city government. Removing to Pasadena in 1911, Hamilton almost immediately renewed his public activities and with unabated vigor served successively as secretary of the charter revision commission, a member on the Pasadena board of education, member of the board of supervisors from the San Gabriel district, and

of the Pasadena city commission; later the executive secretary of the public power league of Los Angeles, which projected the Colorado river improvement and Hoover dam projects; and in 1924 directed Sen. Robert M. LaFollette's presidential campaign in southern California.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN GROUP

Other Iowans prominent here should include Justus Craemer, who with his young partner, Wm. Hart, came from Fort Dodge in 1911 and bought a little paper at Orange, California, not far from Los Angeles. They built it into a big paper, both meanwhile becoming leaders in state affairs, and Justus, after serving in other important state departments, is now a member of the powerful Public Utilities commission, which regulates the railroads and other public utilities of the state. Bill Hart was killed in an aeroplane crash a few years ago, and his wife is still running the *Orange Daily News*, first bought by the two young chaps from Fort Dodge away back in 1911.

Another Iowan who has made good out here in a big way is L. D. Hotchkiss, editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, one of the great papers of the nation. He came from Bloomfield, Iowa. And other former newspaper men in Iowa who came here include Stanley Miller, who edited the *Mount Pleasant Free Press* for years, and is a brother of the late Alex Miller, of the *Washington (Iowa) Democrat*. Stanley now has a printing plant in Los Angeles. And Paul Stillman, formerly editor of the *Jefferson (Iowa) Bee*, and a member of the Iowa legislature and speaker of the house there, also has a printing plant in Glendale. He was a friendly competitor of mine when I owned the *Jefferson Herald* back there. And John Hungerford, Jr., son of the late J. B. Hungerford of the *Carroll (Iowa) Herald*, edited the *Reseda News* for years, but recently sold it.

Still another Iowa newspaper man was John B. Long, formerly of the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, who came to

Los Angeles twenty years ago to accept the management of the California Newspaper Publishers' association, in which he has done outstanding work. He is recognized as one of the ablest newspaper association managers in the nation.

In other lines also former Iowans have made good in California. Two of the five county supervisors of Los Angeles county, who manage more business and control more assets than many states of the Union, came from Iowa—Leonard Roach from Clinton on the big river and Wm. A. Smith from Reinbeck, in Grundy county.

Otto Gerth, who came from Forest City, Iowa, is now mayor of Beverly Hills, a wealthy and classy neighbor of Los Angeles. The famous Will Rogers was one of the early mayors of Beverly Hills, so Otto is listed in good company.

And L. M. Hurt, who came from Ames, is now county veterinarian here, and was recently honored by being elected president of the National Veterinarians' association.

Owen Meredith, a big oil man in these parts, came from Des Moines, and is a brother of the late Edwin T. Meredith, former U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and of farm magazine fame back there.

Rupert Hughes, the noted writer living here, is of the Hughes family from Keokuk, Iowa. His nephew, Howard Hughes, is the famous aeroplane builder here, who irritated the congressional committee on war contracts investigation not long ago. Howard's father, from Keokuk, started the big Hughes' Tool Works, in Houston, Texas, which made the first millions for the family.

Mortimer Wilson was a young man living in Chariton, Iowa, forty or more years ago, who had great ability as a music composer. After completing his musical education he came to Hollywood and won fame there as writer of the musical scores for several noted pictures, among them "The Thief of Bagdad," starring

Doug. Fairbanks, Sr., and later "The Son of Zorro." He also wrote compositions played by some of the great symphony orchestras of the country. In 1920 his New Orleans "Mardi gras" overture won the grand prize of \$500.00 offered by Hugo Riesenfeld for the best American overture. Eighty compositions were entered in the competition, and the decision of the judges was unanimous. Wilson died January 2, 1932.

MINISTERIAL GROUP LIMITED

I do not seem to find many former Iowans who have become noted leaders in church circles out here. Perhaps Iowa needed them worse than we did here, this being closer to heaven.

One minister of the gospel who did make a big name for himself here, however, was the Rev. Robert J. Burdette of Burlington, Iowa, who died some years ago. In Burlington he attained fame as a columnist on the *Burlington Hawkeye*, under Editor J. L. Waite, and also as a lecturer and a poet. After his wife died there, he came to California early in this century, and married a second time, to a lady of considerable wealth. In his younger years Burdette had been a Baptist preacher, and his second wife induced him to return to the pulpit, in a mammoth temple, which she organized the capital to build, at Fifth and Olive streets in the heart of Los Angeles. It is now known as the Philharmonic auditorium, and is still the home of the Temple Baptist church, though the auditorium is used for musical entertainments, light operas, and other high class affairs during the week. Burdette preached there from 1903 to 1909, and built up a huge congregation. He died soon after at their beach home at Clifton by the sea, south of Redondo beach.

Other noted preachers, among them the Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, followed Burdette at Temple Baptist, but he and his wife are responsible for the big church and the beautiful office and auditorium building known

as the Philharmonic, named after the great Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, and the official home of that organization, as well as of the Temple Baptist church.

Another minister, Hardy Ingham (sounds like Harvey Ingham) came from near Centerville, Iowa, and made a reputation for great ability as a Methodist pastor at Glendale, on the edge of Los Angeles. And Dr. Edwin A. Schell, former president of Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant where the national women's sorority P.E.O. was born also came to Glendale and became prominent in church affairs before he died a few years ago.

OTHERS BECAME PROMINENT

In athletic circles, some of our local football coaches who were recognized nationally came from Iowa. Howard Jones, who coached the University of Southern California team to national collegiate championships more than once while he was alive, came from the State University of Iowa, where he coached for a time. And the present coach at up-and-coming Pepperdine college in Los Angeles, Warren Gaer, came from Drake university in Des Moines, where he coached football.

A famous woman worker here, who wielded a wide influence for temperance was Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, twenty-five years state president of the W.C.T.U., who died in 1947. A few years ago she was married to Charles H. Randall, a former congressman from this section, and the only congressman ever elected on the Prohibition ticket.

A leader in Hollywood whom I remember well was Col. John J. Steadman, who was clerk of the Federal court in Des Moines for many years before coming to southern California early in the century. After I had sold my newspaper in Iowa, the *Chariton Herald*, in 1908, I ran a little weekly in Hollywood, the *Sentinel*, for a few months for the owner on vacation, and Colonel Steadman, who was a civic leader there, tried to get me to buy the paper and stay, but I didn't have sense enough to take his advice. I couldn't see the possibilities, there

being only 5,000 people there at the time, and the main street, Hollywood boulevard, was not even paved. So I went back to Iowa for three discontented years before coming to California to stay, in 1912. Perhaps I missed a fortune by going back, as another young fellow, Harlan G. Palmer, bought the other little weekly in Hollywood, the *Citizen*, and it has grown into a big daily and a million dollar property, as the town developed around it.

I hope I have not missed too many whom I should mention in this article. Among so many former Iowans I am bound not to have found or thought of all who became successful and prominent. I never attained fame myself, though I did get into the state legislature for a couple of terms, which cured my political ambitions. All the fame I claim is for raising three fine children. I am at least famous in my own family, which is a pretty big world after all. I don't blame the folks from Iowa or any other state who don't want to live anywhere else than in southern California. I don't myself.

THE NAME "OTTUMWA"

"Ottumwa" is a corruption of the Fox Indian word "Autumya-noc" or "Ottumwa-Noc." There are three disputed interpretations as to its meaning. Josiah Smart, who was an Indian interpreter for General Street (at Agency), stated it means "Place (Noc) of Swift water." Uriah Biggs of the Appanoose Rapids Company stated "Ottumwanoc" means "Place of Perseverance or Self-will," and claimed the Indians themselves told him that. The third interpretation, also traceable to one who understood the language, is "Place of Hermits."

This derives from the fact that Chief Appanoose moved his people from the Sac and Fox Nation villages on the Iowa, Cedar, Skunk and eastern streams, to the village at the rapids, which for years were called Appanoose Rapids. Of the three, historians generally give greatest credence to Smart's translation, "Place of Swift Water."
—*Ottumwa Courier*, August 7, 1948.

GENERAL CLARK—"HANNIBAL OF THE WEST"

By L. M. GRIMES¹

It may be interesting to Iowans to be reminded of the events preceding the admission of the state into the Union. The capture of the Northwest Territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark led to the purchase of the Louisiana Country, a part of which is now Iowa. Spain had ceded the Louisiana Country to France, provided that country would not dispose of it except back to Spain.

After we had acquired what was known as the Northwest Territory, the port of New Orleans was closed. This so stirred the citizens, up and down the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, that Jefferson's minister to France, Robert Livingston², purchased the whole of the Louisiana Country in 1804. The governor of Indiana, Gen. William Henry Harrison, was designated to also exercise governorship over the newly acquired territory. The seat of administration for the area, including what is now Iowa, therefore was at Vincennes.

Upper Louisiana became Missouri territory in 1809, remaining so until the state of Missouri was organized in 1821. Then followed the period when Iowa was without civil headship—from 1821 to 1834 — the military being in charge. In the latter year it was attached to Michigan territory, in 1836 made a part of Wisconsin territory, in 1838 formed an independent Iowa territory, and in 1846 admitted to the Union as a state.

Clark crossed the mountains out of Virginia seeking a home in Kentucky. He had little education. In 1775 he stopped at Lees Town on the Kentucki river, thinking it was the most beautiful spot. It did not grow. He was back and forth in Virginia and Kentucki, command-

¹ Luther M. Grimes, attorney and resident of Des Moines, a native of Smithville, Indiana, is son of Col. Silas Grimes, of Monroe county, Indiana, and a brother of State Treasurer John M. Grimes, of Osceola. He came to Des Moines as an official of the Des Moines Mutual Telephone company, and was a leader in obtaining legislation in Iowa securing state assessment of telephone lines.

² By lucky chance Robert Livingstone, who had been appointed Minister to France in 1801, primarily to collect a damage claim, and later authorized to negotiate for the purchase of the island of New Orleans for a shipping base, learned that Napoleon would sell all of Louisiana. Then in 1803, James Monroe was hurriedly dispatched to Paris to assist, but found on arrival that Livingstone had already completed negotiations for the purchase not only of the island, but for the whole of the territory later known as the Louisiana Purchase.

ing the irregular militia at Harrodstown, now Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Governor Patrick Henry gave him 500 pounds of powder to be used in adding Kentucki as a county to Virginia. In 1777 he organized Kentucki as a part of Virginia.

The legislature authorized him to lead an expedition against enemy posts in Illinois and Wabash Country. The soldiers were promised land out of Clark's grant of land in what is now southern Indiana. This was by a mere letter signed by Thomas Jefferson and two other members of a committee of the Virginia assembly. Expecting 500 men, only 250 followed him to the Ohio river country seeking the capture of Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Reinforcements either were scattered or driven back by the Indians.

His army was not considered a part of the Continental army, although it was expected the territory subdued would belong to the new nation. His force was concentrated in May 1778, on an island of about 100 acres in the Ohio river near Lewisville, now Louisville, Kentucky. When ready to start down the Ohio one company deserted. The island was fortified and twenty families left to cut timber and cultivate the land. Erosion long since has washed it away.

In this country on the Indiana side can be found thousands of unmarked graves and substantial stone fortifications extending in a curve for thirty miles. The legend is that this was the Indians Coney Island and that an entire race of White Indians here were exterminated by the Black Indians.

CLARK'S CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA

Clark started down the river with 200 men on June 24, 1778, during a nine-tenth eclipse of the sun at Lewisville. At the mouth of the Tennessee river a guide was taken from a hunting party. When the Mississippi river was reached the boats were hidden. On July 3, 1778, they were within three miles of Kaskaskia, which was captured without firing a shot. The army had

marched fifty miles with no horses or wagons, only strong men carried the munitions and baggage.

During the time Kaskaskia was controlled by England, France or Virginia, it was capital of the Illinois Country, and also during the territorial period. The trip from Ohio Falls had taken four days and nights rowing and six days on land, two of which were without food. The personal property of Rochblave in command at Kaskaskia was confiscated, sold and \$4,000 proceeds divided among the soldiers. Clark met and received aid from one Pierre Gibault, who for ten years had been a loved and honored French priest to those in and around Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Jesuit fathers from Kaskaskia from 1708 to 1780 had served in the Vincennes Catholic church.

Other French villages near what is now St. Louis were taken, including Cahokia, where are located wonderful mounds and other evidences of remote human occupancy and Indian meeting place.

Many French lived in Vincennes and were hostile to British. After capture of Kaskaskia Father Gibault went to Vincennes and persuaded the commander to surrender and in Father Gibault's church all took oath of allegiance to Virginia. The Virginia legislature added the country to that state calling it Illinois county, Virginia.

Also, in 1778, General Hamilton recaptured Vincennes, and Father Gibault and 600 inhabitants became British subjects again, under an oath asking God to forgive them for having sworn allegiance to Virginia.

Clark became friendly with Indian tribes known as: Puans, Socks, Renards, Powtowanties, Miami, Chippowon, Chief Great Blackbird, Plankenshow, Towow, Peoria, Delaware, Pillakishow, Marketan and some Shawnees.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AUTHORITY ENDED

Father Gibault helped organize the men for march on Vincennes. One Francis Vigo had met General Clark. He was a native of Sardinia, served in the Spanish

army, drifted to America and when about twenty-five years of age became a fur trader and general merchant with headquarters in St. Louis, with branches throughout the Illinois Country. Vigo advanced \$8,600 and went surety for supplies.

Gibault and Vigo advised Clark that the garrison at Fort Sackville (Vincennes) had been reduced. Clark and his men left Kaskaskia in winter of 1778-1779 with some horses and two four-pound cannons. The last few days march was over land covered with water. After a few days of occasional shooting, on February 24, 1779, General Hamilton surrendered the fort and Vincennes to Clark and forever ended British and French authority there. General Clark had more prisoners than soldiers. The surrender was because Hamilton could not see final success and the terms were liberal. Hamilton was sent to Virginia and Jefferson ordered him put in chains. All were paroled in 1780.

The last French commander remained in Vincennes and as late as 1830 his daughter operated an inn there. She had a negro servant. The supreme court of Indiana declared her to be free and not a slave. She went to St. Louis with relatives, but soon returned to work in the inn. This surrender by the British permanently fixed the possession of the territory east of the Mississippi and Kentucky.

Clark returned to Ohio Falls and in 1783 General Harrison, the governor of Virginia, relieved him of command and thanked him. His soldiers were in wretched condition, for two years having received no supplies. General Clark was in distress. He went to Richmond, Virginia, and asked for and was refused aid to be charged against what Virginia owed him for supplies furnished by him.

All land acquired by Clark was ceded to the new government in 1781. In 1812 the General Assembly of Virginia declared that Virginia was indebted to him for services, and being informed of his misfortune, his name once a "host filling friends with confidence and

foes with dismay", now "a victim of old age and disease and dependent on bounty of relatives", therefore he was granted a pension of \$400 per year. Some time prior to this, it is said, he had been given a sword by Virginia which he destroyed, saying he needed food not toys.

DRUM CORPS EASED PAIN OF AMPUTATION

General Clark took up his residence in Clarksville, Indiana, across from Louisville, near New Albany and Jeffersonville. Clarksville did not succeed. There he lived alone. About 1808 some friends came over to hunt. After they had left he fell in such a way that his leg was badly burned in the fire place, necessitating amputation. He requested the drum corp march around the house during amputation. Later he lived with a sister at Locust Grove, near Louisville, where he died in 1818, and there buried in his military clothing.

For fifty years no stone marked his grave. Under the leadership of William H. English, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a congressman 1853-61 from an Indiana district, search was made for his grave. After opening nine graves his was identified by red hair and amputated leg. William H. English was a candidate for vice president in 1880 on the Democrat ticket (Hancock and English), and a relative of Emory H. English of Des Moines. In William H. English's history, the "Conquest of the Northwest," the life of Gen. George Rogers Clark, much of this data is found.

In 1869 the remains were moved to Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky, where a modest but substantial stone marks his grave and others of his family. In 1888 the United States senate made an appropriation of \$25,000 for a monument, and this was approved by a committee of the whole, but was never heard of again.

Now there is a substantial monument at Vincennes, and also one at the foot of Soldiers Monument opposite the English hotel in Indianapolis. Fifty years after Clark's retirement and twenty years after his death, the government paid his estate \$30,000 on account of ad-

vancements made by him for supplies. Unmarried, he had left only collateral heirs. His will was set aside by the court and the \$30,000 squandered in litigation.

GAINED FAME AND PLACE IN HISTORY

It is written that his expedition from Kaskaskia to Vincennes was the "boldest, most trying, most difficult and hazardous ever undertaken and successfully concluded." John Randolph, of Roanoke, said that Clark earned the title of "Hannibal of the West", as "his march was never excelled and no man had more control over Indians". Considering his means and accomplishments he is ranked by some as the equal of Washington. He and his small band conquered and held possession at time of the peace treaty, of the vast territory out of which came the great states of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and a part of Minnesota.

At the peace conference we were hampered by restrictions imposed by our government to the effect that we would not take any territory in peace negotiations without consent of France. This we finally violated. Both France and Spain aided us from selfish motives, as both wanted our boundaries limited.

Francis Vigo, a great aid, lived and died in Vincennes in 1835. He was looked up to by the French in matters of finance and credit. His credit account with the government amounted to \$8,616, with interest from 1779 to 1875, totaled \$49,898, which was allowed his estate forty years after his death. Out of this sum his funeral expenses were paid and a bell placed in the tower of court house in Terre Haute, county seat of Vigo county, Indiana, named for him. His relatives received nothing and it is uncertain what became of all the allowance, except some large commissions, fees, etc.

Father Gibault was looked up to in all matters of religion and morals. He rendered great assistance and should be credited with saving many lives. At one time he asked the government for five acres of ground upon which he could erect a house for a home. This at

the time was denied for the reason given that no one had power to give away public property. Later he was delivered a deed for five acres, but the description was so uncertain it could not be located. Where he died and is buried is unknown.

CLARK'S LAND DISTRIBUTED

Clark's grant of land was parcelled out to the surviving soldiers of his army. To carry out the promise, a board of commissioners was organized by the Virginia assembly in 1783, to supervise the distribution of 150,000 acres in what is now Clark, Scott and Floyd counties in southeastern Indiana. The recipients totaled 171, including both privates and officers. One thousand acres were set aside for the construction of Clarksville. Here and at Charlestown, Indiana, the commissioners afterwards lived, the board remaining in existence until April 2, 1847. Among the recipients of this land are found names familiar in Iowa—Wm. Brenton, ——— Whitehead, Robt. Davis, Isaac Bowman, John Montgomery, John Grimes, ——— Van Meter, Wm. Bush, Sam Pickens and others.

Historians give Pierre Caron de Beaumarchais, a Frenchman, credit for being one of the principal saviours of America when aid was sorely needed. Beaumarchais accumulated wealth and formed a financial institution later becoming the bank of France. He bought and shipped great supplies of war material. He raised some four million livres and sent a fleet of forty ships with 25,000 guns, 25,000 uniforms, thirty motar cannons and powder.

Some of the money was borrowed from king of France which our government paid, but refused to pay Beaumarchais, bringing him to verge of bankruptcy. He died without receiving any payment. Thirty-six years after his death, congress paid his heirs 800,000 francs in settlement for debt of 3,800,000 francs. It can hardly be said that we overpaid those who contributed so much toward independence and establishment of a new free government.

HISTORY OF MAHASKA COUNTY BAR

By LEROY E. CORLETT

In presenting this historical sketch of the Mahaska County Bar, attention is directed briefly to some of the early history of the county. It was named for the noted chief of the Iowa Indians, Ma-has-kah, which signified "White Cloud." Originally the area comprising the county was a part of De Moine county.

The first dwelling was built in the county in 1842 by one MacBeth, upon a claim one mile above the "Hard-fish" Indian village, which then occupied the site of Eddyville. He built with the permission and consent of the Indians, who still were in possession of the land.

The county was not opened to white settlers until May 1, 1843, when the land was delivered into the hands of the government by the Indians. Scores of families were camped near the line in April, and, when the last night of the month came, rushed across the border to make choice of claims.

Thereafter development was rapid. The soil was fertile; coal, water, wild game and timber were plentiful; and settlers came in rapidly. The first mill in the county was built on Muchekinoch creek by Joseph H. and John K. Bennett in 1843; J. P. Eddy established a ferry at present site of Eddyville in 1844; Miss Semira Hobbs taught the first school in 1844; and a church was organized the same year by the Methodists at Six Mile Prairie. On February 5, 1844, the territorial legislature made provision for the organization of the county. Under that act, William Edmundson was appointed sheriff and M. T. Williams, clerk. Under the territorial law it was the duty of these men to complete the organization of the county. This was carried on as rapidly as developments would permit. Townships were organized, with officers to handle necessary duties.

A dispute arose about the name and location of the county seat. After due consideration, and on May 11,

1844, the appointed commissioners—Jesse Williams, Thomas Henderson and Ebenezer Perkins—met and finally determined the name for the county seat of Mahaska county to be Oskaloosa, and the location to be the same as the present site.

COURT FIRST HELD JULY 17, 1844

The commissioners' court first met in Mahaska county on May 14, 1844. The first term of the regular court was held in Mahaska county in 1844, by Joseph Williams of Muscatine, judge in the Second district. There was very little business for the court, but it remained in session for several days. Court was held in an unfinished log house in the present limits of Oskaloosa. The building had no floors. Loose planks were thrown upon cross pieces, furnishing a rostrum for the judge and clerk. A plank laid on two flour barrels supplied a desk for the court.

In this setting, the first court opened and transacted legal business, July 17, 1844. Mahaska county's first courthouse was a two-story building built during the winter of 1844 and 1845, at the northwest corner of the square. A county jail of log construction was built on North A street in 1845.

The first marriage license was issued in Mahaska county on May 30, 1844. The marriage solemnized thereunder was on the second day of June, 1844, in the home of Alexander May, joining in matrimony Samuel C. Nicholson, age twenty-five years, and Miss Eleanor May, nineteen years of age, both of Mahaska county. They were married by Levi Bainbridge, justice of the peace. Let us assume that these young people lived happily ever after.

The pioneers who came to Mahaska county were people of industry and character, who sought the best of educational and religious advantages. Their determination in these particular lines developed in the county the sterling qualities that have made Mahaska county one of the leading and most progressive counties in the state

of Iowa. In these surroundings grew and developed the pioneer lawyers who established and maintained the Mahaska County Bar on such high professional and ethical standards that they have been characteristic of the bar through all these many years. They left an imperishable record of achievement. These pioneer lawyers are entitled to much praise for work done in making Mahaska county so proud, progressive, and prosperous.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR

In this sketch of the Mahaska County Bar, the names are alphabetically arranged. Section I refers to the lawyers now deceased, or those who have moved away from Mahaska county. Section II refers to the lawyers who are still practicing law in Mahaska county, August 1, 1948.

SECTION I

GEORGE H. BAUGH was born January 22, 1838, in Highland county, Ohio. At the age of eleven, he came to Mahaska county, where he attended the public schools and later studied law. In 1862, he began the practice of law in Mahaska county, which he continued for four years. In 1870, he was elected mayor of Oskaloosa, and was re-elected for six successive terms.

ROBERT F. BENNETT came to Oskaloosa about 1931 and practiced law there for ten years. In 1941, he left Mahaska county and went to South Bend, Indiana, where he has since lived.

JUDGE LUCIEN C. BLANCHARD was born April 15, 1838, in Lewis county, New York. In 1860, he came to Iowa. While teaching school, he read law. This program was interrupted by the Rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company K of the 28th regiment of the Iowa infantry, and took part in some of the important engagements of the Civil war. He later graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and began the practice of law in Iowa. In 1868, he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial district, which district included Mahaska county. After retiring from the bench in about 1874, he continued the practice of law at Oskaloosa until his death on March 1, 1908. For a time prior to 1885, J. C. Williams was associated with Judge Blanchard; and thereafter, B. W. Preston. Judge Blanchard was elected to the house of representatives from Mahaska county in 1893, and served one term, after which he was elected to the senate in 1895, and served two terms. He was an excellent lawyer and appeared in important litigation. He was very much interested in the Masonic

fraternity, of which he was an active and influential member; and at the time of his death, he was a member of the G. A. R. Judge Blanchard was able, honest, efficient, and the type of lawyer who was an honor to his profession.

JAMES B. BOLTON interrupted his education by enlisting in the Third regiment, Ohio infantry, during the Civil war. Owing to ill health, he was returned to his Ohio home. He came to Mahaska county on March 16, 1863, where he studied and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, December 26, 1840, and died about twelve years ago. He was an active lawyer, interested in affairs generally, and was the senior member of the firm of Bolton & McCoy.

L. C. BOLTON was the son of James B. Bolton, and born in Mahaska county. He acquired his education in the public schools, read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa. He was associated with his father in the practice of law in Oskaloosa for a number of years. He then went west and continued the practice of law, but we know nothing further of his later history.

COL. P. GAD BRYAN was one of the early lawyers of Warren county, Iowa. In later years, he was associated with his son-in-law, George W. Seevers, in the practice of law in Mahaska county for a time, but his home and regular place of practice was Warren county. In politics, he was a Democrat. He served as a colonel in the Civil war. Mr. Bryan was born December 11, 1825, and died at Des Moines, Iowa, March 22, 1910. He was a cousin of William Jennings Bryan.

WALTER C. BURRELL was a member of the firm of Burrell & Devitt, and located in Mahaska county about 1897. The firm was successfully engaged in a general practice of law in Mahaska county until the death of Mr. Burrell, December 8, 1921.

JAMES CARROLL was admitted to the bar of Iowa and located at Oskaloosa in Mahaska county, where he began the practice of his profession. He was elected and served as county attorney, from the beginning of 1895 until 1898. He died about 1900.

A. M. CASSIDAY, a young attorney who located in Mahaska county, attracted the attention of the voters, and was elected as prosecuting attorney from 1851 to 1855. We have been unable to find further information concerning Mr. Cassiday.

W. W. CHAPMAN came to Mahaska county in 1846 as a young lawyer, remained only a short time, and in 1847 moved to Portland, Oregon. The trip was made across the plains with ox teams. There our trail ends.

C. P. CONE, a member of the firm of Cone Brothers, was born in Mahaska county, March 27, 1845, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was associated with his brother, W. J. CONE, who also was born in Mahaska county, on August 5, 1848, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. The firm of Cone Brothers practiced law in Mahaska and Monroe counties for a number of years. We do not have access to further history of these brothers. It is evident that they are long since deceased.

JUDGE J. A. L. CROOKHAM, a pioneer lawyer, banker, and statesman, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, where he remained until he was nearly twenty-one years of age. His progressive ambition took him into activities which finally brought him to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, in 1845. From his birthplace, he traveled most of the trip on horseback. He was soon admitted to the bar of Iowa, and began practice in Lee county. In 1847, he returned to Oskaloosa, where he remained until his death on May 2, 1901, at the age of 83 years, 6 months, and 3 days. Judge Crookham was an able pioneer in all lines, and had much to do with the progressive upbuilding of the community. He was the first judge in Mahaska county, and served as such from August, 1851, to August, 1855. He had agricultural interests, which he pursued with success, along with his legal practice. His labors were extensive and successful. As lawyer and judge, he was an able leader.

SEN. M. E. CUTTS, born in Orwell, Addison county, Vermont, May 22, 1833, died in Mahaska county on September 1, 1883. He attended Lawrence Academy in Potsdam, New York, after which he joined a surveying expedition. In 1853, he went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he taught school and read law for two years. In June, 1855, he came to Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1855, and located at Montezuma, Poweshiek county. There he practiced his profession until August, 1866, when he came to Oskaloosa. He was elected to the state legislature in May, 1861, and to the state senate in 1863, where he served four years. He was appointed attorney general of the state in 1872, and was later elected and held that office until January, 1877. He was elected to congress in 1862. Mr. Cutts made his way by application to work and study, untiring energy, and perseverance. He attained the respect of his fellow citizens, and deservedly reached a very high position in his profession.

FRANCIS M. DAVENPORT, born May 1, 1840, in Gallia county, Ohio, settled in Oskaloosa October 5, 1847. He received his law training at the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, Michigan. For a time, he was associated with the firm of Severs & Cutts in Oskaloosa, and then engaged in an extensive legal practice by himself. He was interested in agricultural and mining operations. In

politics, he was a Jacksonian Democrat, always interested in the welfare of his chosen party. Mr. Davenport is long since deceased.

DAVID S. DAVID was born at Prescott, Iowa, December 29, 1879. He obtained his education at Drake University, was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1904, and immediately began practice in Mahaska county. For a time prior to his death on March 22, 1944, there were associated with him in the practice of law his son, Virgil David, and his son-in-law, Earl R. Jones. Politically, Mr. David was a Republican. He served on the city council of Oskaloosa, 1925-1926, and was city solicitor of Oskaloosa, 1926-1930. He was a member of the K. of P. lodge. In addition to his legal practice, he was interested in farming.

VIRGIL DAVID was born at Oskaloosa Iowa, in 1907. He attended the University of Iowa and the Drake university law school, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa on June 8, 1933. In September of that year, he came to Oskaloosa and began the practice of law with the firm, David, Jones & David, his father being the senior member of the firm. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He was very much interested in outdoor sports, particularly hunting, fishing, and baseball. He was a member of the Cincinnati Reds national league baseball team. He was also captain of the basketball and baseball teams at the University of Iowa. He was a fine young man. Death took him on February 16, 1934. His sudden death terminated a very promising career.

DANIEL W. DAVIS, member of the firm of Carroll & Davis, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, August 24, 1858, and became a resident of Mahaska county at the age of seven years. He was educated in the Beacon schools and later attended Oskaloosa college. When twenty-one years of age, he entered the law office of F. M. Davenport, where he studied law, and was admitted to the Iowa bar December 16, 1882. In 1886, Mr. Davis was elected city solicitor. Politically, he was a Democrat. The firm of Carroll & Davis continued their practice for some years. Mr. Davis died February 19, 1939, at Oskaloosa.

JAMES ARTHUR DEVITT, a member of the firm of Burrell & Devitt, was born June 1, 1872. He graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1897, and began practice in Oskaloosa soon thereafter. Mr. Devitt served as county attorney in Mahaska county for two terms. He died at Oskaloosa June 30, 1939. Mr. Devitt was active in the affairs of the fraternal organizations, such as the Elks and Masons. He enjoyed a fine legal practice, which took him into numerous fields of professional activity. He was a Republican in politics, and very prominent in the activities of his party. He was justly rated as a very good

lawyer, and as one of the best at the Mahaska county bar. Mr. Devitt once served as president of the Iowa state bar association.

DWIGHT F. DOWNING was born November 15, 1854, in Ohio. After receiving his preliminary education, he took a law course, and was admitted to practice law in the state of Iowa. He embarked upon his profession in Mahaska county, where he continued with the work of his profession until his death at Oskaloosa on January 22, 1909.

OLIVER N. DOWNS was born at Logan county, Ohio, May 6, 1861, and came to Mahaska county the following year. In 1881, he attended the Michigan law school at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1883. In about 1885, he began the practice of law in Mahaska county. In politics, Mr. Downs was a Republican. He was also a member of the K. of P. lodge. He died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 5, 1916.

ENOCH W. EASTMAN was born in New Hampshire in 1810. He worked on his father's farm, and later in a saw mill. He acquired an academic education, and when twenty-five years of age studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1844, he moved to Burlington, Iowa. He located in Oskaloosa in 1847, where he successfully practiced law for ten years. He then moved to Eldora, Iowa, where he lived until his death. He was a Democrat in his earlier political activities, but later joined the Republican party. He was a Mason and a Unitarian. During the Tenth General Assembly of Iowa, while Mr. Eastman was lieutenant-governor, he presided over the senate. While practicing law in Oskaloosa, he was for a time a partner of Samuel A. Rice. In the early movement to form Iowa as a state, Mr. Eastman was one of the young men who prevented the separation of the Missouri valley from southern Iowa. He helped incorporate the city of Oskaloosa, and served on the city council. His ability gained him state-wide recognition during the time he served as lieutenant-governor, beginning in 1864. Mr. Eastman contributed this sentiment for the Iowa stone contributed by Iowa to the Washington monument: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union."

JOHN CLARENCE EICHHORN was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1918, and began practice in Oskaloosa in 1920. He was associated with the firm of Devitt & Eichhorn until 1942, then with the firm of Eichhorn & Gilbert from 1942 until 1946. His death occurred in Oskaloosa December 24, 1946. Mr. Eichhorn was born at Remsen, Iowa, September 21, 1895, and received his education at Colorado college, Occidental college, and the University of Iowa law school. In politics, he was a Republican. During World War I he served as a corporal in the United States army from 1918 to 1919. Out-

side of his profession, he served as director and president of the chamber of commerce, member of the city plan commission, and county chairman of civilian defense. Mr. Eichhorn was a member of the American Legion, the Elks, and Masons. From 1939 of 1940, he was first assistant attorney general of the state of Iowa. Mr. Eichhorn was a careful, thorough, and dependable lawyer. His early death was a distinct loss to the Mahaska county bar.

FRANK E. GORDON came to Mahaska county for the practice of law in about 1904. He was associated with the firm of Shangle & Gordon. After practicing in Mahaska county for about twenty-five years, he went west, and died about 1947.

HORACE W. GLEASON, for a time a member of the firm of Crookham & Gleason, was born in Warren, Grafton county, New Hampshire, May 2, 1846. Mr. Gleason attended the common schools of his community, and took academic work at Newburg, Vermont, and also studied in the Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts, preparatory to his entrance to Dartmouth college. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Twelfth regiment, New Hampshire infantry, Company G. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and many other very important engagements. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1869, and came to Mahaska county in May, 1872, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, April 20, 1911. Mr. Gleason was a member of several Masonic bodies and of Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R. In politics, he was a Republican. In 1878, he was elected state representative, and ably represented his constituents.

WILLIAM P. HELLINGS was born in Logan county, Ohio, May 29, 1851. At the age of two years, he came with his parents to Mahaska county, and attended the schools there. Later, he joined the United States government survey, with which he worked for two years. He learned the printing trade and worked in a printing office for five years, during which time he also was correspondent for several eastern newspapers. In 1876, he graduated from the law department of the state University of Iowa, and was admitted to practice law in Mahaska county, where he practiced his profession for two years. He then entered the loan and abstract business.

CHARLES C. HENINGER, one of the leading lawyers of Keokuk county, began his practice in Oskaloosa about 1898. He was in Mahaska county but a short time, and then moved to Sigourney, Iowa, where he enjoys a good legal practice and abstract business. At this time, he is still active in his profession.

JOHN M. HENNER, born at Clermont, Ohio, January 25, 1845. In 1865, he moved to Sterling, Illinois, where he taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1869. He practiced for a time in Des Moines. In 1876, he came to Okaloosa and Mahaska county, where he practiced until the time of his death. With his other activities, he served as justice of the peace in Okaloosa. He died at Okaloosa, November 31, 1914.

JOHN A. HOFFMAN came to Okaloosa in 1891. He attended school at Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1874. After that time, he practiced law in Okaloosa, Mahaska county. He was a Republican in politics. His interests were embodied in his profession. Mr. Hoffman was born April 29, 1851, in Jackson county, Ohio, and is now deceased.

LEWIS H. HOLT received his preliminary education in Carroll county, Ohio, where he was born June 26, 1845. He graduated from Mount Union College in 1867. He served two years in the Civil war. He studied law in southern Illinois and at the Iowa State University at Iowa City, Iowa. In 1871, he came to Okaloosa, where he practiced his profession until his death. He was a Republican, and served as chairman of the county central committee. He also served on the city council of Okaloosa. Mr. Holt was at one time associated in the practice of law with Howard Hill, at New Sharon, Iowa.

CHARLES E. HUTCHESON was born in Okaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, December 31, 1894. He attended Park college in Okaloosa and the University of Illinois. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1914, and on July 1 of that year began practice of his profession in Okaloosa. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been active in the party organization. During World War II, he served in hunting air bases and hunting for atomic material in the far North. About two years ago, Mr. Hutcheson moved to Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

J. KELLY JENNINGS was born in Greene county, Ohio, August 22, 1841. At an early age, he moved to Indiana and received his early education in that state and in Ohio. He later entered law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Following that, he attended law school at Des Moines, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867. He spent one year at Red Oak, Iowa, and then became associated with George W. Lafferty at Okaloosa. He was city solicitor for Okaloosa for six years. In 1876, he was elected to the state senate, participating in the activities of the exponents and opponents General Assemblies, when the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

intoxicating liquor as a beverage was framed and submitted to the people. In the nineteenth General Assembly, he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments in the senate. In 1882, he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Sixth Judicial district, was elected, and held that office for twelve years. The fine abilities and absolute fairness of Judge Johnson, under all circumstances, removed all opposition to his election to the bench. He was one of the able, outstanding judges who have served in Mahaska county. He died November 12, 1894.

SEN. WILLIAM G. JONES was born in Garfield Township, Mahaska county, on the twenty-second of October, 1861, of a pioneer family who come from Wales. He graduated from the high school at Beacon, Iowa, and also from Oskaloosa college in the class of 1882. He entered the law department of the state University of Iowa in 1883, and graduated in 1884. In February, 1885, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he still remains as a member of the bar. He served in both house and senate of Iowa General Assemblies. He has retired from active practice and is now living with his daughter at Sigourney, Iowa. Mr. Jones had many business interests in Mahaska county, beneficial to himself and to his friends.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. KEATING was born August 3, 1855. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Keating moved with his parents from the city of his nativity, Boston, Massachusetts, to Poweshiek county, Iowa. After industrious study for a number of years, he acquired a good general education, and entered the law department of Drake university at Des Moines, Iowa, in the spring of 1884, and graduated therefrom in June, 1885. In May, 1886, he was admitted to practice law in Iowa. In 1890, he came to Oskaloosa, where he made his home, and where he carried on a very successful abstract and law business until his death on December 9, 1942. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he entered military service as Captain of Company F of the 51st regiment of Iowa infantry, and was in active service for nineteen months, most of which time was in the Philippine Islands. Captain Keating, as he was known by his friends, was public spirited and interested in all movements for the public good. He always had the respect and confidence of his clients.

W. S. KENWORTHY lived in Henry county, Indiana, where he was born May 24, 1840, until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Jasper county, Iowa. He taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He soon located at Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, where he practiced his profession until his death. Mr. Kenworthy was a Republican, and participated many times in political campaigns outside the state of Iowa. He was a fine speaker.

ROBERT KISSICK located in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, April 7, 1859, when he was sixteen years of age. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1843. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 33rd regiment, Iowa infantry, Company C, and served as a sergeant and U. S. color bearer. In 1864, he was transferred to the 113th U. S. colored infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant. He served through many of the decisive campaigns of the Civil war. He was released because of ill health. Following his military service, he taught school, studied law at the State University of Iowa, and graduated from the law department there in 1872. He then practiced law at Oskaloosa. He was deputy United States revenue collector for Mahaska and Marion counties for three years. Mr. Kissick was very active in Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R., of Oskaloosa. He was a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He contributed to the statesmanship of Iowa by his able treatment of public questions. Mr. Kissick was an efficient and highly respected citizen. He continued active until his death.

MAJOR JOHN F. LACEY. In 1861, he was the fifth man in Mahaska county to respond to the president's call for military service, enlisting as a private in Company H, Third Iowa volunteer infantry. During the war, his advancement, based upon merit and ability, was frequent, and resulted in a commission as major. Major Lacey was born at New Martinsville, West Virginia, May 30, 1841. In 1855, his parents and family moved to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. Major Lacey, as a boy, attended school at Wheeling, West Virginia, and later at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He studied law with Samuel A. Rice, then attorney general of the state of Iowa. At the close of the war, and after his return to Oskaloosa, he was admitted to the bar, September 16, 1865, and opened a law office in Oskaloosa two days later. He entered a partnership with William E. Shepherd, which continued to 1873. The firm then became John F. & William R. Lacey, which continued until Major Lacey's death. He was elected representative to the Thirteenth General Assembly of Iowa from Mahaska county in 1869. In 1879, he was elected city solicitor of Oskaloosa, and the following year was a member of the city council. Major Lacey traveled extensively abroad. In 1888, he was elected to congress and served as such through the 1904 term. He was interested in conservation and preservation of wild life, and has been referred to as the "Father of Conservation." Major Lacey died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, September 29, 1913. His great success as a lawyer and statesman was due to his tireless energy, his integrity, and his honor. Major Lacey was a fine lawyer and able statesman.

WILLIAM R. LACEY, who was associated with his brother, Major John F. Lacey, for many years in the practice of law in Mahaska county, was born August 13, 1846, at Richmond, Virginia. He was educated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and soon thereafter was admitted to the bar of Iowa and began practice of law at Oskaloosa. In politics, he was a Republican. He was a Mason, Elk, and Eagle, and belonged to the Episcopal church. He and his brother enjoyed a very fine law practice in Oskaloosa until his death, February 14, 1923. John F. and W. R. Lacey were a well-known firm of lawyers in Mahaska county for many years, and their practice reached into all branches of the legal profession.

GEORGE W. LAFFERTY. In April, 1861, Mr. Lafferty enlisted in the 10th regiment, Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps, Company G, for a service of three years. He served until May 31, 1864. Following his military service, and on July 16, 1864, he located at Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was associated with John R. Needham and also with J. Kelly Johnson. Mr. Lafferty was elected district attorney in the fall of 1874, which office he held for a number of years. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1838. Mr. Lafferty was one of the pioneer lawyers. Much of his service was original and of wide public interest and benefit. He continued practice until his death.

JOHN E. LAKE came to Oskaloosa about 1918, and was for a time associated with Thomas J. Bray in the practice of law. He remained for several years and then moved away, and is reported to have died in the south a few years ago.

JUDGE WILLIAM LOUGHBRIDGE. On July 11, 1827, in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, William Loughbridge was born. He attended the common schools and gained considerable knowledge for the time. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the supreme court in 1852. Soon thereafter, he located at Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected mayor of Oskaloosa in 1855 and to the state senate in 1856. In 1861, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the district bench in the Sixth Judicial district, and that fall was elected to that office, and later was re-elected and served on the bench until January, 1867. In 1866, he was elected by the Republicans as representative in Congress, from the most populous district in the United States. He was re-elected in 1868, and served to March 4, 1871. He was claimed by death September 26, 1889.

JOHN O. MALCOLM, one of the able and active lawyers of Mahaska county, was born in Ohio, October 16, 1852. He acquired

a good education, then entered the study of law, was admitted to the bar of Iowa, and soon thereafter began practice of his profession in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, where he enjoyed a fine business up to the time of his death, May 20, 1933. During the years of his practice in Mahaska county, he was associated with Byron V. Seevers, George W. Seevers, and George C. True. **Mr. Malcolm** was rated as a very good lawyer.

JUDGE BEN MCCOY, a member of the firm of Bolton & McCoy, one of the pioneer law firms of Mahaska county, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, May 22, 1846. He came with his parents to Mahaska county in 1855, and attended the public schools until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he entered Cornell college at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and graduated with honors in the class of 1868. He entered the law office of Seevers & Cutts in 1871 in Oskaloosa, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1872, he moved to Keokuk county, where he began the practice of law as a member of the firm of Andrews & McCoy. In January, 1874, he returned to Oskaloosa, entered the partnership of Bolton & McCoy, and practiced his profession in Mahaska county until his death in 1918. He served as city solicitor of Oskaloosa in 1876. In 1873, he was elected senator from Mahaska county by the Republican party. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H, 46th Iowa volunteer infantry, and served during the Civil war. He was a Knight Templar, affiliated with DePayens Commandery No. 6, Oskaloosa. Judge McCoy was the father of John N. and Hugh B. McCoy, later mentioned in this article. Judge McCoy was a successful lawyer, and as such, was elected to the judgeship of the district of which Mahaska county was a part.

H. B. McCoy was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1879. He received his education at Iowa Wesleyan college, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and the State University of Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1903. Prior to his entering law practice, he served as claim agent for the M. & St. L. Railway company. In 1911, he began the practice of law, associated with his brother, John M. McCoy, under the firm name of McCoy & McCoy. He was a Republican, and for a time served as United States district attorney. He was a member of the B. P. O. E., Masons, and Phi Delta Theta. He died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, August 1, 1940. Mr. McCoy was active in his legal practice and gave particular attention to trial work. The firm of which he was a member was well known and had an extensive practice.

JOHN N. McCoy, a member of the firm of McCoy & McCoy, and the son of Judge Ben McCoy, was born at Sigourney, Iowa, November 22, 1873, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1897. He received his college training at Cornell college and at Iowa

university. He began the practice of law in Mahaska county in 1897, being associated with his father, Judge Ben McCoy, and his brother, H. B. McCoy. Politically, he was an active Republican, served as county chairman of that party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1932. Mr. McCoy was city attorney from 1901 to 1903 and county attorney of Mahaska county, 1905-1907, and as such he was aggressive and successful. Mr. McCoy was a Mason, an Elk, and a Modern Woodman. He also belonged to the Delta Theta Phi fraternity. Outside interests included hunting, fishing, horses, and dogs. Mr. McCoy served in the Philippine insurrection during the Spanish-American war. He died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, July 25, 1946. During his lifetime, he enjoyed an extensive practice and the confidence of his clients.

JOHN MCCUTCHEN was born at New Sharon, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar of Mahaska county and practiced law at Oskaloosa about ten years, during which time he was county attorney for four years, beginning in January, 1913. Following that, he moved to California in about 1925, where he practiced law until his death in 1937.

GIDEON B. MCFALL was born at Fremont, Mahaska county, August 3, 1861. He attended the common schools, Oskaloosa college, and the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated June 19, 1884. He began the practice of law at Oskaloosa in September of the same year, and in 1885 formed a partnership with Sen. William G. Jones, under the firm name of McFall & Jones. Mr. McFall was a Mason and a Democrat in politics. In 1891, he was elected mayor of the city of Oskaloosa and continued as such until April 2, 1894, when he resigned. He was also interested in education, agriculture, and business, and was active with these interests, as well as his law practice, until his death.

LISTON MCMILLEN was born in Richwood, Union county, Ohio, on the tenth day of December, 1847. He studied in the common schools of his home county until fourteen years of age. After that, he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which he graduated in 1867. On April, 1868, he came to Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. Immediately thereafter, he located at Oskaloosa in Mahaska county. He was a Republican in politics. He was a writer of some ability on international peace. His legal practice extended into courts outside his home county. A supporter of public improvements and progress, he was a student of sociology, economics, and other public questions, as well as those connected with his profession. Mr. McMillen died a number of years ago.

GEORGE C. MORGAN was a practicing attorney at Oskaloosa, Iowa, as a member of the firm of Lafferty & Morgan. He was born in Portage county, Ohio, January 31, 1847, a child of Welsh parents. He was educated in Hiram college and Mount Union college, Ohio. In 1870, he began the study of law at Davenport, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in May, 1875, when he moved to Mahaska county, locating at New Sharon. In 1883, he moved to Oskaloosa, and the following year formed a partnership with George W. Lafferty. He was a member of the Christian church and in politics a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knight Templars. He was considered a careful lawyer, devoted to the interests of his clients. He died September 22, 1898.

L. M. MORRIS had been a practicing lawyer in South Dakota for some years prior to coming to Mahaska county in about 1882. He maintained an office and practiced in Oskaloosa for about ten years, until his death. He was associated with Dan W. Davis part of that time.

FRANK TECUMSEH NASH was born in Mahaska county December 1, 1869. After going to the public schools, he attended Penn Academy, and in 1893 received his B. A. degree from Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1895, he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, and received his LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the Iowa bar and began the practice of law in Oskaloosa in 1897, and so continued until his death at Oskaloosa May 26, 1945. Mr. Nash served for a number of years as trustee of the library board, the Y. M. C. A. board, and on the board of Penn College. In addition to his legal practice, he was interested in agriculture. He was a Democrat, a Mason, a K. of P., and a Presbyterian.

SEN. JOHN R. NEEDHAM as a young man came to Oskaloosa and in 1850 printed the first newspaper. This was the beginning of the *Oskaloosa Herald*. He was a young lawyer, and was elected to the senate in 1852. During the Civil War, he was lieutenant governor and speaker of the senate. His health failed, and he died a comparatively young man, July 9, 1868.

WILLIAM HOUTZ NEEDHAM, son of John R. Needham, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Mahaska county, and began his practice. Shortly afterward, however, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and died suddenly.

WILLIAM R. NELSON was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1858. He studied at Oskaloosa college and the Iowa State university and settled in Oskaloosa in 1880. He had studied law with F. M. Davenport and with Bolton & McCoy, and was admitted

to the bar August 20, 1882, and immediately started on the practice of his profession in Oskaloosa. November 16, 1885, he formed a partnership with J. C. Williams, which lasted for some time. Mr. Nelson's activities took him into a varied practice, which was considered successful. He left Oskaloosa over twenty years ago.

GEN. MAXWELL A. O'BRIEN, born in Chicago, Illinois, November 21, 1890, came to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, in about 1900. After completing grade and high school he attended Penn college. He graduated from the law college of the State University of Iowa in 1914, and immediately began the practice of law in Oskaloosa as a member of the firm of Lacey & O'Brien.

He was elected county attorney on the Republican ticket and served three terms, which service was interrupted by World War I, in which he served in the field artillery. As county attorney he made an excellent record. In 1922 Mr. O'Brien was appointed assistant attorney general of Iowa, and placed in charge of the criminal appellate work. In 1924 he was appointed first assistant attorney general of Iowa and was placed in charge of the state banking department. In 1928 he was appointed counsel for the state highway commission and served as such until 1932, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Parrish, Guthrie, Colflesh, and O'Brien in Des Moines, Iowa, where he is still active and successful in his profession.

He maintained his interests in military activities after World War I, and promoted the organization of two cavalry troops in Oskaloosa, as a part of the Iowa national guard, and on January 13, 1941 he was inducted as commanding officer of the 113th cavalry, which was sent to Brownwood, Texas. He commanded the regiment until January 1942, when he was promoted to Brigadier general in the U. S. army, and assigned as assistant division commander of the 4th motorized division at Augusta, Georgia. In 1943 he was given command of the U. S. troops of several Aleutian islands including Kiska, Amchilka, Shimea, and Umnak, where he served until the end of World War II, when he retired from active duty.

Mr. O'Brien is a Mason, Shriner, member of the Des Moines club and a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

CHARLES C. ORVIS was born in Henry county, Illinois, October 10, 1869. He attended the public schools in Illinois and Wisconsin, and graduated from the law department of Valparaiso university at Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1893, with a B. L. degree. In 1894, he came to Oskaloosa, where he practiced law until his death. Mr. Orvis was a city solicitor for Oskaloosa, 1904-1910. He was a Republican and a member of the Mahaska county and state bar

associations, and was a Modern Woodman and an Eagle. He was also a member of the Episcopal church.

M. T. PETERS was a young lawyer who practiced in Oskaloosa long ago, and was described as an industrious and smart attorney. He went to California during the gold rush.

A. G. PHILLIPS, who came early to Mahaska county, was a Whig, and in the summer of 1846, was a candidate on that ticket for judge of the probate court, but was defeated by John White. In 1852, Mr. Phillips went to California, where he remained until his death.

O. C. G. PHILLIPS was born in Oskaloosa August 31, 1848. He received his education in Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio, then studied law in the office of Judge Crookham in Oskaloosa, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1872. He practiced his profession in Mahaska county until the time of his death. Mr. Phillips was a unique character. Known by many in the county outside of the bar, he was friendly and maintained to the time of his death the friendship of those who knew him best. In his later years, he served as justice of the peace in Oskaloosa. He died at Oskaloosa December 27, 1923.

BLANCHARD W. PRESTON, son of Judge Byron W. Preston, was born September 23, 1892. He received his education in the Oskaloosa public schools, State University of Iowa, and the law departments of Northwestern university and Drake university. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in October, 1917, and practiced law at different places. He was in World War I in a special detached service. In 1925, he started practice with his father in Oskaloosa, under the firm name of Preston & Preston. In 1925, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Mahaska county on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1928. He was a member of the Mahaska and Iowa Bar Associations, American Legion, Masons, K. of P., Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and the Episcopal church. He later moved to California.

JUDGE BYRON W. PRESTON, a leading member of the Mahaska county bar, was born in Newton, Iowa, February 13, 1858, and died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, January 18, 1939. Judge Preston received his education in the public schools and at Grinnell college. On June 31, 1883, he came to Oskaloosa and began the study of law with Judge L. C. Blanchard. In March, 1884, he was admitted to practice law at the bar of Mahaska county and later became a partner of Judge Blanchard. He was county attorney for two terms and city attorney for Oskaloosa in 1899 and 1900. In 1902, as a member of the Republican party, he was elected judge of the district court and took office as such on January 1, 1903, in which position he served nine years. In 1911, he was

elected to the supreme court of Iowa, and served as supreme judge until 1925. After his retirement from the supreme bench, he came back to Oskaloosa and practiced law until his death. During his practice, Judge Preston handled many important cases. He was always considered as one of the strongest and best judges in the state of Iowa. He was associated with a number of fraternal organizations, and enjoyed the association of the members thereof. He was a vestryman of the Episcopal church at Oskaloosa.

FRED A. PRESTON, born at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1872. After attending the public schools in his home district, he attended Grinnell college. He came to Oskaloosa in 1898 and entered the law office of his brother, Judge Byron W. Preston, where he remained until June of the same year. He then enlisted in Company F, 51st Iowa infantry, at Des Moines, and served in the Spanish-American war. His organization arrived in Manila harbor on the seventh of December of that year. He returned to Mahaska county on November 7, 1899. In the spring of 1900, he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa, and graduated in June 1901, and was admitted to the bar. He returned to Oskaloosa and continued practice with his brother. After his brother, Byron W. Preston, was elected to the bench, Fred formed a partnership with Mr. Gleason. The firm was Gleason & Preston, and continued for a number of years. Mr. Preston was a Republican in politics. Some years ago, he moved to California, and engaged in business there. Since then, we have no further details of his activities.

EDWARD PRITCHETT, born February 6, 1874, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. His preliminary education was acquired at Fort Madison, Iowa. He later attended the State University of Iowa and the Iowa Collegiate school. He graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in June, 1899. In 1901, he moved to Oskaloosa and engaged in the practice of law there. For a time he was associated with J. G. Patterson. June 20, 1904, he was appointed to the office of justice of the peace. He was a Republican in politics, a Mason, an Elk, and a Modern Woodman. In the Spanish-American war, he served in Company F of the 50th Iowa volunteer infantry. He was one of the first to volunteer in that company, and was mustered out November 30, 1898. A few years later, he moved away from Mahaska county, and later information concerning him is lacking.

FRANK D. REID was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1850. He graduated from Oskaloosa college in 1874, and entered the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1879. He was admitted to the

bar in that year and began his practice in Oskaloosa, where he continued in the law and abstract business to the time of his death in Oskaloosa on August 27, 1928.

SYLVESTER V. REYNOLDS was born in Poweshiek county, Iowa, on the twenty-first day of July, 1867. Mr. Reynolds attended the public schools, spent one year at Oskaloosa college and one year at Penn college, Oskaloosa. He taught school in Mahaska county for thirty-three terms. He attended the Iowa college of law at Drake university, Des Moines, from which he graduated on May 17, 1899. He located in New Sharon in Mahaska county on June 6, 1899, where he practiced law in connection with other business activities for a number of years. In 1905, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with J. C. Heitsman. His law business extended into many avenues of activity. In politics, he was a Democrat. In 1904, Mr. Reynolds was elected mayor of the town of New Sharon. Some years later, Mr. Reynolds moved to Oskaloosa, where he continued the practice of law. He was there elected mayor of Oskaloosa, and during his administration, the city hall was erected. Mr. Reynolds died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, December 14, 1922.

JAMES RHINEHART studied law and practiced his profession in Guernsey, Ohio. He came to Mahaska county in May, 1854, and engaged in practicing law and farming. He was elected judge in Mahaska county and so served for eight years. He was also mayor of the city of Oskaloosa for three years. Mr. Rhinehart was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1802, and died about April 1, 1879. He was of such character that he had the respect of all who knew him.

GEN. ELLIOTT WARREN RICE, a younger brother of Gen. Samuel A. Rice, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He graduated from Franklin college, Ohio, and the law school at Albany, New York. In 1855, he became associated with his brother, Samuel A. Rice, in the practice of law in Oskaloosa, which continued until 1861. At that time, Mr. Rice joined the 7th Iowa infantry as a sergeant. He was later promoted to major, then colonel, and finally brigadier-general in 1864. He died at Sioux City, Iowa, June 22, 1887.

JAMES A. RICE, a native son of Mahaska county, was born in Oskaloosa September 30, 1855. After attending the common schools for a number of years, he entered Oskaloosa college, where he studied two years, then completed a course at Washington and Jefferson college. He finished with the class of 1875. In 1876, he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa and graduated in 1877. In 1878, he was elected mayor of Oskaloosa, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1881, he was elected city

solicitor, which office he held for four years. He was the son of Gen. Samuel A. Rice. He is now deceased. Mr. Rice was a Presbyterian, Mason, and a Knight Templar. He was generally interested in public affairs, and aided all deserving enterprises.

GEN. SAMUEL A. RICE was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on January 27, 1828. He attended the public schools in Ohio, and worked on boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He worked his way through Mount Union college, New York, and later attended law school one year at the State University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar of Iowa. In 1851, he came to Oskaloosa. He soon was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahaska county, and rendered fine service. In 1856, he was elected attorney general of the state of Iowa, and was re-elected in 1858. He was a Republican and helped organize and form that party in Mahaska county, becoming one of its leaders. His professional career was ended by the Civil war. He entered the service and was commissioned colonel of the 33rd regiment of Iowa infantry. In 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general. As a result of his war injuries, he died July 6, 1864.

CAPT. CHARLES P. SEARLE, pioneer attorney in Mahaska county, was born in Chester, Hampden county, Massachusetts, April 16, 1831. He located in Mahaska county in May, 1854. He was engaged in the mercantile business until the war, when he enlisted in 1861 in the 8th regiment, Iowa infantry, Company H. The splendid military service of Mr. Searle merited him the appointment of captain. In 1866, he was elected clerk of the courts in Mahaska county, and held that office for eight years, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the Iowa bar, and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Searle was also engaged in the banking business. When he first located in Mahaska county, there were no railroads within its borders. He was one of the earliest abstractors in Mahaska county. Many of the abstracts still used in the county bear certificates signed by him. Captain Searle was successful in business, acquiring a comfortable fortune from his different business activities, as well as the highest respect and esteem of his business associates. He died November 10, 1918.

BYRON V. SEEVERS came to Mahaska county in 1853, and remained until the time of his death. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 3, 1847. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1875, and practiced in Oskaloosa for a time in partnership with John O. Malcolm. In March, 1880, he was elected mayor of Oskaloosa, and retired from the practice of law. In the fall of 1877 and again in 1879, Mr. Seevers was nominated by the Democratic party for the state legislature, but was not elected, although he

ran far ahead of his ticket. His activity in law practice was diverted by other interests.

GEORGE W. SEEVERS was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1843, came to Mahaska county with his parents in 1853, and attended the public schools and Oskaloosa college. He later went to the Ann Arbor, Michigan, law school, from which he graduated in 1864. After practicing at Indianola, associated with his father-in-law, P. Gad Bryan, he came to Mahaska county about 1890. Associated with him at different times were Judge William H. Seevers, John O. Malcolm, and Leroy E. Corlett. In politics, Mr. Seevers was an influential Republican. He was a Mason. For a number of years prior to his death, he was general counsel of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota. In addition to an extensive legal practice, he was interested in farming and the raising of fine Jersey cattle. After a busy professional career, Mr. Seevers died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in December, 1916.

JAMES A. SEEVERS was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, March 6, 1832. He came to Iowa in 1842, studied law with his brother, Judge William H. Seevers, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1853. He formed a partnership with Judge J. A. L. Crookham. In 1856, he was elected county attorney. He then formed a partnership with his brother and M. T. Williams. In politics, he was a Democrat. During the Civil war, he was captain of Company C, 15th Iowa regiment. He was in many battles, and had to resign because of wounds received. He died at the age of thirty-three on November 5, 1865, as a result of his war injuries. He was once a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket, but was not successful. Mr. Seevers was a very fluent public speaker.

JUDGE W. H. SEEVERS came from one of the proud old Southern families, being born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, April 8, 1822. He came to Oskaloosa June 22, 1844, where he resided until his death in about 1897. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Mahaska county in 1846. During his practice, he was associated with William T. Smith, and with his brother, James A. Seevers, and for several years, with M. T. Williams. He was later associated with M. E. Cutts. In 1876, Judge Seevers was elected to the supreme bench of Iowa. Prior thereto, and in 1847, he was elected to the general assembly of Iowa, and again in 1875, but resigned when elevated to the bench in 1876. In 1850 and 1851, he was county attorney, and in 1852, he was elected district judge, where he served for four years. He served on the supreme bench of Iowa for thirteen years. He was a man of distinguished and high legal ability, and honor to the profession and to the high offices which he held. He enjoyed the respect and confidence

of the people of all classes. All recognized his merit and ability. He was an inspiration to the members of his chosen profession.

SEN. LEWIS T. SHANGLE was born in Mahaska county March 18, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of Mahaska county and at Penn college in Oskaloosa. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in May, 1889. In 1890, he moved to Grand Island, Nebraska. In 1895, he returned to Mahaska county, where he began the practice of law, which continued until the time of his death. He was a Democrat, and was elected as state senator from Mahaska county in 1932 and served until his death September 2, 1935.

HOWARD H. SHERIFF was born in Iowa about 1861. He obtained his education in the public schools, and studied law in the office of Bolton & McCoy in Oskaloosa. Thereafter, he was admitted to the bar of Iowa, and began the practice of his profession in Oskaloosa. Mr. Sheriff built up a successful law practice, and was also engaged in outside activities, including the operation of coal mines and a telephone company. He was an aggressive worker, and his energetic activities produced successful results. He died in Mahaska county, November 8, 1928.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, one of Mahaska county's foremost citizens and businessmen, was born May 23, 1824, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar of Iowa on October 18, 1847, at Burlington. He reached Oskaloosa March 10, 1848, and engaged in the practice of law with W. H. SeEVERS. In the fall of that year, Mr. Smith was elected prosecuting attorney for Mahaska county on the Democrat ticket. He held the office two years. About May 17, 1852, he became associated with Judge Loughridge in legal practice, and later with M. T. Williams. Smith & Williams opened the first bank in Oskaloosa on March 1, 1855, under the name of William T. Smith & Company. Mr. Smith was president of the Oskaloosa school board for several years, a member of the board of directors, and rendered valuable, active service to the cause of public education. As an agriculturist and land-owner, Mr. Smith took great interest in the affairs of Mahaska county generally. He was the first mayor of Oskaloosa, elected in 1853. He was also elected mayor in 1856, 1857, and again in 1872. Belonging to the minority (Democrat) party, his election reflected the confidence of his fellow townsmen. In 1870, he was nominated by the Democrat party for congress, but was defeated in the election. During the war, he served his country at home rather than in the military forces, and for the civilian work accomplished received commendation from Governor Kirkwood. By those who knew Mr. Smith, it is said that he deserved his success, his fortune, and his friends. He died in Marion county, Iowa, December 14, 1905.

HENRY TEMPLE, a young lawyer of Mahaska county, married a Mahaska county girl on January 18, 1846. He was present when the first court met in Oskaloosa. About a year later, he moved from Oskaloosa to Atlantic, Iowa, where he practiced law. We have no further information of him.

GEORGE C. TRUE was born at Eddyville, Iowa, September 5, 1871. He received his education at the State University of Iowa. After that he was admitted to the bar of Iowa, and practiced with John O. Malcolm in Mahaska county for a number of years, before moving to Davenport, Iowa, where he died May 21, 1945. Mr. True was a Republican, and served as postmaster in Oskaloosa for a number of years. He was a Mason and very active in K. of P. lodge, which organization he served as one of the state officers for a time. He was active in Red Cross work in Mahaska county. During his practice, he was attorney for the M. & St. L. Railway, with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota, being associated with George W. Seevers.

DAVID C. WAGGONER was born in Oskaloosa, November 16, 1856, and attended Oskaloosa high school and Penn college. He began the study of law with Major John F. Lacey, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Politically a Democrat, he continued his practice in Oskaloosa until his death on January 17, 1925. For a time, he was associated with L. T. Shangle.

A. J. WALSMITH was born in Northville, La Salle county, Illinois. He attended the public schools of Illinois, and the high school at Sanborn, Iowa, and later the State University of Iowa. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1894. He was county attorney of O'Brien county, Iowa, 1899-1903, inclusive, and city attorney of Sheldon, Iowa, 1906-1908. He came to Mahaska county in 1919, and practiced law in Oskaloosa until April 1, 1944, when he retired, and with his wife, went to Connecticut to live near their children. Mr. Walsmith was a Republican and very active in Masonry since 1902. He was past master and junior grand warden in Iowa. He was an ardent student of the life, character, and works of Abraham Lincoln, and considered an authority in that field. While practicing law in Oskaloosa, he had some association with the firm of McCoy & McCoy, although he was not a member of the firm.

E. H. WARING was a lawyer in Mahaska county about 1882, and was court reporter for Judge J. Kelly Johnson. He was also associated with the firm of Bolton & McCoy, and also with Hillis & Hole in New Sharon. Mr. Waring has been dead for a number of years.

T. R. WILKIE was born at Luana, Iowa, May 8, 1875. He acquired his education in the public schools, later studied law, and was admitted to practice law in the state of Iowa. He came to Oskaloosa and entered the practice of his profession about 1916, and continued until his death on September 24, 1933. During a part of that time, he was associated with S. V. Reynolds.

JOHN CAMBRIA WILLIAMS was a Democrat, but his popularity caused him to be elected to office several times in a Republican stronghold. He was born in Naperville, Illinois, in 1851. Mr. Williams attended the common schools in his home community in Illinois. In 1872, he came to Oskaloosa, and in 1877 graduated from Penn college. He taught school and was elected county superintendent in 1877, and acted as such for one term. In 1880, he entered the law office of Bolton & McCoy, where he studied for two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1882. He established the first cheese factory in Mahaska county, but discontinued that work after beginning the practice of law. He was associated in his legal practice with L. C. Blanchard and later with W. R. Nelson. Mr. Williams was a member of the Episcopal church, and belonged to the Masons, the Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He served as city solicitor for three terms and two terms as mayor of Oskaloosa. He cooperated with men in Oskaloosa who were interested in the citizens' welfare and general improvement. He took a great pride in civic improvement. He moved to Florida in about 1912, and died there some years later.

MICAJAH T. WILLIAMS was one of the pioneers of Mahaska county and served as one of the commissioners for the organization of the county. Mr. Williams was born in Butler county, Ohio, May 29, 1820. When he was a mere child, his parents moved to Terre Haute, Indiana. He attended Wabash college at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was admitted to practice law in Ohio in 1842. On the second of May following, he started for Iowa on horseback. In 1843, Mr. Williams came to Mahaska county. He was appointed clerk at the first term of the district court in Mahaska county and served until 1854. In August of that year, he was elected to the state legislature, and served in both the Fifth and the Ninth General Assemblies. He formed a partnership with William T. Smith for the practice of law. These gentlemen, being progressive, opened the first banking house in Mahaska county on March 1, 1855, and continued for nearly three years, when Mr. Williams retired. He was later associated with William T. Seevers and Liston McMillen in the practice of law. In 1850, Mr. Williams became a member of the Tri-Luminar Lodge, No. 18, A. F. and A. M., and subsequently a member of Hiram Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and also a Knight Templar. He was a vestryman of St. James Episcopal church. Mr. Williams died

at Oskaloosa on January 15, 1884. Perhaps no citizen of Mahaska county was more greatly missed and more greatly mourned than Mr. Williams. He was a friend to the young and gave courage and help to many young men. He was a careful attorney and a splendid man in every way.

ARCH WOODROW, born July 29, 1896, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He studied in the public schools and law college, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa. He was court reporter for Judge J. G. Patterson, of the sixth judicial district, for a number of years. Failing health required his retirement, and he died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, February 26, 1948.

GEORGE H. WOODSON, a colored lawyer, was very active in the practice of law in Mahaska county during the time the coal mines were in full operation. He had quite an extensive practice in Mahaska and Monroe counties. He later moved to Des Moines, where he died a number of years ago.

There are a few names of lawyers who for a short period, in years gone by, practiced in Oskaloosa, and about whom we are unable to give detailed information. They are:

WILLARD CARVER, who, after practicing law for a number of years, became a chiropractor and moved away. He was a member of the firm of Carver & Wooster.

JAMES F. COOK, was in Mahaska county for only a short time and then moved away.

B. COULTER for a short time was associated with J. A. Seevers and then moved away from Mahaska county.

C. W. FISHER, after a short time in practice in Mahaska county, died about 1916.

Z. W. FISHER for a short time was associated with Judge J. A. L. Crookham. He is evidently long since deceased.

WILLIAM KENNEDY was practicing in Oskaloosa in 1876. He died August 10, 1925, in Marion county, Iowa.

PHILLIP MYERS was practicing law in Oskaloosa in 1862, but did not continue for a long period of time. He is now deceased.

JOHN W. SARVIS was practicing in Oskaloosa in 1911, but continued only for a short time, and then moved away.

W. E. SHEPHERD was engaged in the practice of law in Mahaska county and was associated with John F. Lacey for only a short time.

T. M. SIMONTON practiced law in Mahaska county from about 1902 to 1912, when he discontinued his practice and took up the pursuit of agriculture. He is still living.

SAMUEL THOMPSON was one of the early county judges of Mahaska county who gave some attention to the practice of law and was the first county surveyor, devoting much of his time to that line of work. He is now deceased.

JUDGE JOHN WHITE was elected judge of probate in Mahaska county in 1846, and died in 1853 as the result of the amputation of a broken leg.

ALFRED WOOSTER practiced law for a time in Mahaska county as a member of the firm of Carver & Wooster, then discontinued practice and moved away.

HENRY L. THATCHER, one of the early lawyers of Mahaska county, was engaged in the practice of law and other business at Oskaloosa for a good many years. He is now deceased.

SECTION II

The following lawyers comprise the Mahaska County Bar at this time, as they are now practicing law here.

HOWARD T. BEACH was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, January 25, 1900. He attended the public schools in Mahaska county and the State University of Iowa. In June, 1936, he was admitted to the bar of Iowa, and began the practice of law in Oskaloosa. Following the death of Capt. W. H. Keeting in 1942, Mr. Beach took over Mr. Keeting's practice and abstract work, and has since had the abstract business associated with his law practice. Mr. Beach is a Mason, a B. P. O. E., a member of the American Legion, a reserve officer in the United States army, and a member of the American Title association and the Iowa Title association. He served with the U. S. army in 1918 and also in World War II from 1942 to 1945. He enjoys a good business.

THOMAS JAMES BRAY, one of the senior members of the present bar, was born at North Danville, Vermont, August 31, 1877. Mr. Bray received his education through the public schools in Vermont and at Grinnell, Iowa. He began the practice of law in Mahaska county in 1916, after having been admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1904. Prior to beginning his law practice, he served as court reporter, from 1899 to 1905. Within the last two years, Mr. Bray became the senior member of the firm of Bray, Carson & McCoy. Mr. Bray's practice has been extensive and successful. His outside interests include agriculture and fine stock raising.

L. R. CARSON received his legal education at the University of Iowa, and was admitted to the Iowa bar on June 15, 1932. He began the practice of law in Mahaska county in 1934. He was born at What Cheer, Keokuk county, Iowa, August 26, 1904. He recently became associated with the firm of Bray, Carson & McCoy. In politics, he is a Republican. He served as county attorney of Mahaska county in 1943; and after an absence in the United States army from June 15, 1943, to 1946, he was again elected county attorney, and is still serving as such, and has the nomination for re-election in 1948, which is assured. Mr. Carson is a Mason, an Eagle, an Elk, and a member of the P. A. D. legal fraternity. From June 15, 1943, to May, 1946, he served in the United States army as J. A. G. D. first lieutenant. Mr. Carson has made a good record in his law practice as well as in his military service.

LEROY EVERTON CORLETT was born in Clayton county, Iowa, March 18, 1875. He attended the public schools, the National Normal university, Lebanon, Ohio, and Iowa College of Law, then the law department of Drake university, graduating May 17, 1901, with LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa May 15, 1901. In 1904, he began the practice of his profession at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He served as clerk of the district court for six years, beginning January 7, 1907. Later he entered into partnership with George W. Seevers, under firm name of Seevers & Corlett, which continued until the death of Mr. Seevers. During World War I, Mr. Corlett served as a volunteer Y. M. C. A. secretary with the U. S. army in France. During World War II, he was county chairman for war bond sales. He was mayor of Oskaloosa for two years, beginning April 2, 1923, and city solicitor from August, 1943, to April, 1947. He is a Republican, a Presbyterian, Mason, and Kiwanian. One of his chief outside interests centers in the Boy Scouts of America. He is now president of the southern Iowa area council of that organization. Mr. Corlett enjoys golf, fishing, and travel. Although engaged in outside activities, he always gives first consideration to his legal practice. He is a member of the county, state and American bar associations.

JOE C. CROOKHAM was born in Mahaska county June 2, 1906. He attended the public schools and the State University of Iowa, from 1933 to 1935. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in June, 1935. Mr. Crookham served in the army from May, 1943, to 1946, most of which time was in Canada and Alaska on the highway project. He entered the law practice in Oskaloosa in September, 1946, and is still so engaged. In 1948, he was appointed city assessor.

LAKE M. CROOKHAM came from pioneer stock and was born in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, on August 24, 1906. In addition to attending the public schools, he attended Penn college one year (1924-1925) and the State University of Iowa, where he received his B. A. degree in 1928. From 1928 to 1931 he attended the State University law school. He participated in the university's world cruise from 1926 to 1929. In 1931, he was admitted to the Iowa bar, and has practiced law in Mahaska county since that time. In 1946, he became associated with Joe C. Crookham in the law practice. Politically, Mr. Crookham is a Republican. As such, he was elected and served as mayor of Oskaloosa from 1939 to 1946. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon social fraternity and the law fraternity, P. A. D. He is also a member of the Masonic, Elk, and Eagle lodges of Oskaloosa. Mr. Crookham enjoys outdoor sports, including hunting and fishing. His many business interests lead him into a varied and extensive practice.

THERESA DAVIS has the distinction of being the first woman lawyer to become a member of the Mahaska county bar. She was born in Oskaloosa on July 30, 1909, and attended Oskaloosa high school, Penn college, and Drake university. She was admitted to the bar of Iowa in June, 1932, and began the practice of law in Mahaska county in 1934, associated with H. S. Life, now the firm of Life & Davis. In politics, she is a Republican and served as vice-chairman of the Mahaska county Republican organization for several years. She is a member of Delta Gamma sorority, the National Association of Women Lawyers, state and national bar, American Legion, and Amvets. Miss Davis greatly enjoys golf. From September 1, 1942, to March 30, 1946, she was a WAAC private and first lieutenant, and was also a WAC, AUS major. Miss Davis enjoys the consideration, cooperation, and respect of the entire bar.

JAMES L. DEVITT was born in Oskaloosa June 16, 1904. During 1920-1921 he attended Culver military academy. He graduated from the Oskaloosa high school in 1923, and from the State University of Iowa in 1927 with an A. B. degree. In 1929, he received from the state university his LL. B. degree. He immediately thereafter began practice of law in Oskaloosa, associated with his father, James A. Devitt. He served as county attorney, after serving as city solicitor, of Oskaloosa.

HAROLD J. FLECK was born at Sully, Iowa, November 11, 1896. He attended Newton high school and Grinnell college, and received his LL. B. degree from Harvard law school in 1924, and was admitted to the Iowa bar. Mr. Fleck began practice of law in Oskaloosa in 1932. He is now the senior member of the firm, Fleck & Jones. In politics, he is a Democrat, and at this time

is a candidate for attorney general of the state of Iowa. He served as county attorney in 1935 and 1936. He also served as city solicitor of Oskaloosa. Mr. Fleck served in U. S. N. R. F. during World War I. He is interested in manufacturing, aside from a good law practice. Mr. Fleck is an Elk, Eagle, Mason, and a member of the American Legion.

NED P. GILBERT was born at Valley Junction, Iowa, May 30, 1915. He attended college at Washburn university and college of law and Northwestern university law school. Before coming to Mahaska county in December, 1942, he had practiced law in Kansas, where he was admitted to the bar in 1939. He practiced from 1939 to 1942 in Chicago, Illinois. Soon after coming to Mahaska county, he became associated with J. C. Eichhorn, and was with him until the death of Mr. Eichhorn, except for the time Mr. Gilbert served in the army during World War II. The firm of Eichhorn & Gilbert was in existence 1943-1946. In politics Mr. Gilbert is an active Republican. He belongs to the American Legion, Masons, Elks, Eagles, and the Kiwanis club. He is a director of the chamber of commerce. In sports, he enjoys fishing, hunting, and baseball. During 1944, 1945, and 1946, he served as first lieutenant in the United States marine corps, fourteen months of which were overseas in combat service. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Mahaska county, Iowa, American, and Chicago bar associations. He is active in all public interests and enjoys an active legal practice.

IRVING C. JOHNSON, a son of Judge J. Kelly Johnson, one of the early judges in Mahaska county, was born at Oskaloosa June 1, 1872. He obtained his education in the Oskaloosa public schools, Penn college, and Haverford college, Haverford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar of Iowa in May, 1895, and has practiced law in Mahaska county since that time, and is still active as the senior member of the firm of Johnson & Sproatt. He and John S. Sproatt became associated together in 1946. A few years ago, Mr. Johnson was appointed and successfully served as referee in bankruptcy. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Rotary club. Prior to his association with Mr. Sproatt, as well as at the present time, Mr. Johnson enjoyed a very fine practice with an excellent clientele.

EARL R. JONES was born in Mahaska county, July 1, 1908. Mr. Jones secured his education in the public schools of Oskaloosa, Penn college, and Drake university law school. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa June 8, 1933, and began practicing law in Oskaloosa September 1 of the same year. During World War II, he served in the United States army air forces overseas, in the Pacific area. After returning from military service, Mr. Jones became

associated with Harold J. Fleck, as Fleck & Jones; they are still practicing law in Oskaloosa. Politically, Mr. Jones is an active Republican. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is an active member of his firm, aggressively interested in the welfare and interests of his clients.

HOWARD S. LIFE was born in Ohio July 18, 1893. Mr. Life was as a youth a careful student of his surroundings, a searcher for facts and information; and in that manner, he obtained a liberal education. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa on June 7, 1928, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in Oskaloosa, where he still enjoys an extensive legal business. For the last few years, and at the present time, Mr. Life is associated with Theresa Davis, under the firm name of Life & Davis. Mr. Life enjoys membership in the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and Oddfellow lodges. He has served in the Iowa national guard. His interests are extensive and varied. At the present time, and for a few years back, he has been intensely interested in aviation.

HUGH BEN MCCOY was born in Des Moines, Iowa, May 25, 1918. He attended the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated, and admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1941. Immediately thereafter, he began practice of his profession at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and became a member of the firm of Bray, Carson & McCoy. His legal practice was interrupted by World War II, in which he served in the army air corps, 1942-1946. He is a Republican in politics and has been county chairman of that organization since 1946. Mr. McCoy is also a member of the V. F. W., American Legion, Elks Lodge, and Phi Delta Phi. Mr. McCoy is a young man with a promising future.

ARLO W. PALMER received his education at Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa, University of Wisconsin, and the State University of Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1922. He began the practice of law in Mahaska county in 1924, associated with William M. Spencer, as the firm of Palmer & Spencer. Mr. Palmer served as county attorney of Mahaska county from 1931 to 1935. He is a Mason, Eastern Star, and Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Kiwanis club and Methodist church. He was in the United States army during World War I from April 5, 1915, to July 18, 1919, and served overseas. 1940-1947 he served as a member of the Mahaska county selective service board. 1939-1948 he was a member of the Mahaska county hospital board. 1946-1948 he was a trustee of Kletzing college of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Mr. Palmer was born at Malcom, Iowa, December 28, 1895. His firm is considered dependable, obtaining very creditable results.

JUDGE JAMES G. PATTERSON was born in Jasper county, Iowa, August 6, 1871. He attended Oskaloosa college in 1894. In 1899, he re-

ceived his Ph. D. degree from the University of Iowa; and in 1901, his LL. B. degree. He began his legal practice in Oskaloosa in 1901. He was elected county attorney and served as such, 1909-1913, and as city solicitor of Oskaloosa, 1925-1926. He was elected judge of the district court in 1928, and is still serving as such in a very satisfactory way.

EDWARD A. SCHMIDT began the practice of law in Mahaska county before World War I. He served with the military forces during that war and returned to Oskaloosa, where he is still practicing his profession.

ROBERT J. SPAYDE was admitted to the bar of Iowa on June 29, 1943, after receiving public school education at Sioux City, Iowa, and graduating from the State University of Iowa. Mr. Spayde was born at Sioux City, Iowa, October 18, 1917. He began the practice of law at Oskaloosa in Mahaska county April 15, 1946, associated with Charles A. Williams, Jr. In politics, Mr. Spayde is a Republican, serving as ward committeeman in Oskaloosa in 1948. He was appointed city attorney in 1947, and is still serving as such. His fraternity connections are Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi. He belongs to the American Legion and Elks lodge. He is also a member of and secretary of the Rotary club, and is a member and usher of the Central Methodist church. During World War II, Mr. Spayde served with the army engineers from July 28, 1943, to March 7, 1946, two years of which were in the Pacific area. When discharged, he was a master sergeant. He has a promising future.

WILLIAM M. SPENCER was born in Madison county, Iowa, May 7, 1903. He attended high school at Earlham, Iowa, got his B. S. degree at Coe college, Cedar Rapids, in 1927, and his J. D. degree, at the State University of Iowa college of law, in 1931. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar of Iowa. He began the practice of law in Mahaska county and became a member of the Mahaska county bar November 1, 1931. In politics, he is a Republican. In 1935 and 1936, he was city solicitor for Oskaloosa, and from 1939 to 1942 was county attorney of Mahaska county. In 1948, he became a member of the city board of review. Mr. Spencer is a member of the K. of P. lodge, Oskaloosa, and of the Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity. The firm of Palmer & Spencer has existed for a number of years, and is still enjoying a growing practice.

JOHN S. SPROATT, who came to Mahaska county on April 15, 1946, became associated in the practice of law with Irving C. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Sproatt. This firm enjoys an extensive and successful legal practice. Mr. Sproatt was born

at Iowa City, Iowa, May 13, 1917, and attended the public schools there and also the State University of Iowa. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in June, 1942. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Sproatt is a member of the American Legion (Adj.) and Elks, and also the Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. During World War II, Mr. Sproatt served in the United States army from May, 1942, to April, 1946. He is now commander of the American Legion post at Oskaloosa.

BYRON VER PLOEG was born in Oskaloosa, March 28, 1909. He attended grade and high schools in Oskaloosa, and received his A. B. degree from Penn college and his LL. B. degree from Drake university, Des Moines. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1934, and at once began practice of his profession at Oskaloosa, Iowa, associated with his father, C. Ver Ploeg, under the firm name of Ver Ploeg & Ver Ploeg. He is a democrat and served as precinct committeeman, 1934-1942. He was appointed city solicitor of Oskaloosa in 1936-1938. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge. Beginning in September, 1947, he became an instructor in Drake university law school. In 1944-1945, he spent a year and a half in Wyoming as project attorney with the war re-location authority in a Japanese re-location center, where his work was well done.

CORNELIUS VER PLOEG, one of our older lawyers, who is still practicing, was born in Pella, Iowa, October 10, 1871. He obtained his education in the country schools, at Normal college, Dixon, Illinois, and at Highland Park college, Des Moines, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in January, 1900. The following year he came to Oskaloosa and began the practice of his profession, and has actively engaged in the law business ever since. He has associated with him his son, Byron Ver Ploeg, under the firm name of Ver Ploeg & Ver Ploeg. Mr. Ver Ploeg was city solicitor for Oskaloosa, 1924-1926, 1928-1930. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has varied outside interests. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

KRYNE VER PLOEG was born in Marion county, Iowa, October 28, 1880. After attending the schools of his county, he entered Drake University law school, from which he was graduated, and admitted to the bar of Iowa June, 1910. He soon located in Oskaloosa, and began the practice of law. After a few years, he engaged in other business, in which he is still active in Mahaska county. Mr. Ver Ploeg enjoys sports, especially hunting and golf.

CHARLES A. WILLIAMS, JR. The subject of this sketch was born February 4, 1906, at Lucas, Iowa. He received his education at the Oskaloosa public schools, Penn college (A. B., 1928), and Harvard University (LL. B., 1931). Mr. Williams was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1931, and at that time began his practice in Oskaloosa. For about the last two years, Robert J. Spayde has been associated with Mr. Williams. In politics, Mr. Williams is an influential Republican, and served as G. O. P. county chairman, 1940 to 1946. Mr. Williams is a member of the Elks lodge, the Kiwanis club, and of the Congregational church of Oskaloosa. He has many interests in connection with his legal practice.

ROSCOE J. WOODARD was born in Lucas county, Iowa, in 1883. He received his A. B. degree from Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1907, and his law degree from the State University of Iowa in 1911, at which time he was admitted to the bar of Iowa. In 1912, he moved to Mahaska county and began the practice of law. He was county attorney of Mahaska county, 1923-1926. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity. Mr. Woodard retired from law practice a few years ago, but still lives in Mahaska county, and is engaged in farming.

In closing this sketch of the Mahaska County Bar, I feel that one factor, which has helped to give this bar its high character and standing, should be mentioned. That is the fine and able men who have served as judges in the Sixth judicial district, of which Mahaska county is a part. These judges have been and are men of fine legal ability, intent upon the administration of justice as provided by law. Their fairness in the conduct of their duties has been an inspiration and guide to all right-minded lawyers appearing before them. To all these judges, who have and do so uphold the fine traditions of the law, we are indebted and are grateful.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, August 1, 1948.

POWER OF THE NATURAL MAN*

By Gov. GEO. W. CLARKE

While I am somewhat lacking in years to consider myself an old settler, yet, inasmuch as I have "settled" here all my life I feel that in a way at least, I am entitled to that distinction. Further, my family history is in my favor, in that my mother was born in Dallas county and has lived here all her life, and my grandfather, Benjamin Greene, came to Adel, then called Pennoash, in the early fifties. And so, I say I feel that in some degree at least, I am an old settler.

The pioneers of this country have always held a very high place in my esteem. We are all justly proud of our state and speak with pride of our motto, "In all that is good Iowa affords the best." And because of the fact that the Iowa of today was made possible and produced by the toil, hardships and sacrifices of the pioneers of yesterday we all take off our hats and salute with feelings of profound respect and gratitude "Our Old Settlers."

The pioneers of this state were a hardy and powerful people. The hardships they were compelled to endure were such that they must necessarily have been hardy. Often have I heard my grandfather tell of his experience in teaming through from Davenport to Adel with ox teams. When every low place in the prairie road was practically bottomless, and as often as he attempted to cross one, just so often was he compelled to get out and carry his sacks to firm ground in order to lighten the load so that his oxen might pull it out. Often have I heard him tell of the terrific storms of the winters and of the heavy snows, of the extreme cold and its attendant suffering.

Yet, while nature presented to the pioneers in a great many ways her harsher side, she likewise favored them

*An address delivered August 18, 1904, at the Dallas county Old Settler's Picnic, some years before Mr. Clarke was governor.

with her gentler. I have had him tell me how the fall would come, very much as it does now, only with a different setting. How when the first cool breezes from the north would begin to form the first delicate tracings of ice around the prairie ponds, and to waft down the smoky haze of Indian summer, which spread its smoky mantle carressingly over the fields and wooded streams, the long lines of wild ducks and geese would begin to fill the sky and bring sport and food to the pioneer. And how all through the early autumn it seemed as though nature was content with her labors of the summer and was resting peacefully after her labors of work well done. And so, I might continue to enumerate the pleasures and hardships of the early settlers' life, and should I do so, it is to be feared that the hardships would far outnumber and outweigh the pleasures.

GREATNESS COMES THROUGH STRUGGLES

Yet, it was these very hardships which produced the men who have made this state what it is and have made the great men among our settlers. All the great men the world has ever produced have come into prominence by reason of a struggle. Search history over and nowhere on her pages will you find a truly great man but who came there in some crisis. Man becomes great by overcoming and conquering. Wars make history, and great names, because in such great crisis all the latent powers of man's nature are aroused to meet the obstacles presented and a great man is the result. Men to be real men must rely on themselves; they must have the courage of their convictions.

The conditions which confronted the pioneers of this state were such as necessarily must have produced men strong of body and strong and self-reliant of mind; men firm in their own beliefs, firm in their convictions. They struggled against all the hardships of earth and sky and became strong by reason of obstacles overcome. The broadness of these prairies, the strength of old Iowa's

winters and her storms, could only produce men of broad mind, of honest bearing and of true worth. Such conditions produced what I term natural men.

And what do I mean by natural men? What characteristics constitute their makeup? There never was nor never will be, in all the history of the world, a truly great man who was not a natural man. The natural man uses the powers given him by nature in the way nature intended they should be used, that is naturally. He is not hampered by conventionalities; neither is he dwarfed by customs. He moves, thinks and acts in a natural manner. He has no place for show or for shame in his makeup. He deals with things honestly and fearlessly. He has a ruggedness about his nature that sees through sham and artificially instantly because such cannot be a part of his nature. He places value upon things of real value because he weighs them according to his innate, his natural sense. He sees the operation of the law of cause and effect clearly because he is natural in his reasoning. Artificial rules and dogmas of reasoning have no effect or weight with him. He is natural. He follows his innate sense given him by nature, which can never be far from right.

Take all the great men the world has ever produced and you will find this rugged natural power as the foundation of their greatness. Lincoln, the man who held this nation together during four years of the most disastrous local war the world has ever seen, could do so because his actions were governed by his innate sense of the eternal fitness of things, by his dependence on his own convictions; because he knew he was right, because he felt it. What made the nation love Lincoln? It was his naturalness, his hatred of sham and artificiality; his rugged honesty and sterling character; his commonness. His actions and speeches told the world that here nature made a man; and that is the only true man. There can be no manly man who does not follow his natural and

innate sense in the problems of life. No man can be powerful and try to shape his conduct according to the dictates of the world. He must shape it and he alone. Abraham Lincoln was a product of exactly the same conditions that confronted our early settlers. His strong self-reliant character was shaped by these same conditions. The struggle with primeval nature brought forth in him all his latent resources and made him the strong, honest, God-fearing man that he was.

NATIONS THE SAME AS MEN

And, as I say, those conditions made of our pioneers natural men, as I term them, powerful men. Let us see what the pages of history record concerning nations of all history formed under such conditions. History shows us that the only great nations, the only nations that have tended to make the world better and to advance its civilization have been agricultural people. Then great colonizing nations, the nations that have educated the savage portions of the globe and have carried Christianity into its darkest depths, were people who lived as our pioneers lived, deriving their living from the soil. The only stable nations have been such. Why have these nations been the greatest and endured the longest upon history's page? Because such a life more than any other tends to produce the natural man. A man cannot spend his life out of doors in close communion with nature and be unnatural.

If then history records that the only great and powerful nations in all history have been agricultural peoples, is it any wonder that our old settlers were the men of power that they were? They conquered these stubborn prairies and conquered the storms by making shelters that defied them. Such conflict and such overcoming of obstacles made natural men, honest men, great men. One only needs to look about him to convince himself that our old settlers were great men.

When one thinks that not more than fifty years ago these beautiful fields and these prosperous towns and cities scattered over this great state were nothing but naked prairie, and that all this has been brought about in such a short space of time, it would seem as though it must have been accomplished by a Divine rather than human hands. Yet, for all these conditions, and for all we have today we must thank our settlers. To more intelligently understand what has been brought about by his efforts, and the many things we have to thank him for, let us contrast the Iowa of fifty years ago and the Iowa of today. Where fifty years ago stood a large prairie lake, now stands that bountiful cornfield; where formerly was the bare prairie, now stands that prosperous city; where formerly there was a mere trail across the prairie with its slow plodding ox carts, is now the railway with its trains tearing across the country at the rate of sixty and seventy miles an hour; and where formerly it took weeks to get any word from a friend, now you talk to him instantly through your telephone.

And so I might go on enumerating the many changes. Incredible to believe that all this took place in fifty years. And whose hand produced this change, was it some miracle by hand Divine, truly it was a miracle yet it was fashioned by hands of our honored old settlers. He it is who has changed these bare prairies of yesterday into the paradise of today. And when we think of the trials and hardships undergone by these pioneers in order to produce such a garden of Eden of this country, ought we not to honor them? Ought we not to revere them?

DOES THE PRESENT GENERATION APPRECIATE

Those bleak prairies, but yesterday the home of the Indians and the wolves, the early settlers changed into the beautiful fields and pleasant homes of today. I doubt if we of the present generation properly appreciate the sacrifices and the sufferings of the pioneers who have

made for us the ease and plenty which we now enjoy. In truth to those of us who have never experienced the trials of frontier life it is well nigh impossible. How would any of the present generation enjoy living far out on the prairie, miles from any other habitation, with few and scanty supplies except what was wrested from the stubborn prairie by their own labor? There everything was toil, toil to break up the prairie, toil tending the crops, toil fighting prairie fires and all the while cut off from the civilized world almost as completely as if on another planet. And how, when the snows of winter would come with the extreme cold, the scanty supplies would run short and miles and miles of country made impassable by the snow, between them and relief.

Such things seem to us of the present generation only as mythical tales from some far country. Yet, just such conditions existed here and just such hardships were endured by the old settlers in producing this land of plenty for the present generation. And while as I say, we of the present generation may not be able to adequately realize what has been done for us, yet it does lie within our power to express in measure, at least, the gratitude we feel to these sturdy pioneers upon such an occasion as this. There is no greater pleasure in the world than to feel that sacrifice has produced pleasure for others and it must afford to these pioneers here assembled on such an occasion as this, at this most happy reunion, a feeling of profound satisfaction to look back over work well done and to see its beneficent results in everything about them. They endured and suffered that this country might be in its present condition today, and certainly this beautiful state is a commonwealth of which they and we, also may feel justly proud.

Let us look further at this Iowa of today, the product of the old settlers' labors. We have a song in Iowa which you have all heard in which are the words, "Iowa beautiful land." Certainly Iowa is a beautiful land. Stand upon any elevation in Iowa and look about you over the

broad rolling fields of waving corn dotted here and there with the golden color of the oat fields, looking like some gigantic checkerboard of beautiful colors, with here and there a little wooded stream making its cheerful way to the larger water course. And so looking would it take much persuasion to make you believe that Iowa was the original garden of Eden, that this was the favored spot of the Almighty?

Iowa beautiful land and great and bountiful in its wealth and power; producing enough to feed the world and growing richer year by year. It was Mr. Blaine, I think, who said to the men having in charge the private train which was to convey a party of titled foreigners across the United States, "Be sure and arrange your schedule so you can cross Iowa in the daylight." Cross Iowa in the daylight! Mr. Blaine was right; he knew that the sight Iowa presented to the eye when in the full bloom of its crop season was a sight equalled nowhere else upon the earth. He knew that there was not a state from New York to California that would compare with old Iowa in the beauty of her fields or in the abundance of her prosperity. Search the wide world over and nowhere will you find another place on earth where the people are so uniformly happy, so uniformly prosperous and where absolute want is virtually unknown.

IOWA'S RARE LOCATION

Iowa lies almost in the center of the United States in the richest valley, in the richest nation in the world. She has the best soil, bountiful rains, and good climate. Iowa produces within her own borders nearly all the necessities and most of the luxuries of life. Iowa is rich, great and powerful, yet she is only in her infancy. Less than fifty years ago the prairie wolves held nightly concerts upon the spot we are now standing. Iowa is only beginning to feel her power and to arouse and stretch herself like some child first realizing its strength.

Look where you will, in the honored positions of the nation, in the high position of the industrial world, in the journalistic fields, everywhere you find Iowa's sons. Look in the national house and senate, in the cabinet of the president, in all the honored places in the nation, there stand Iowa's sons honored and respected. We are proud of the Iowa of today; we are proud of her history; we are proud of her war record; we are proud of her all. And upon whose brow should be placed the laurel for producing the Iowa of today? Upon the brow of the old settler in whose honor we are here assembled today. Upon such a foundation as he built could repose nothing other than a powerful and mighty state. Upon such a foundation the greatest things may be built.

Such being the Iowa of the present day, and such being the foundation laid by our old settlers for coming generations to build upon, what may we not expect in the future; what are the possibilities for Iowa? Draw upon the imagination as you will, yet who can foretell the advance of Iowa in the coming fifty years. The most extravagant statements would probably fall far short of the reality. Yet, let me make a few prophecies of what will be seen in Iowa in the near future.

How long will it be before Iowa will have manufacturing establishments scattered over all this broad state to convert her raw materials into the finished product? It is an absolute certainty that large packing establishments and large manufacturies will be located here. It is an absurdity for us to do as we do now, pay the freight on our raw material to the eastern factory or packing plant and then pay freight back on the finished product. Within the near future Iowa will be able to take care of all her own produce and make it into the finished article within her own borders.

THE NATIONS CAPITAL

And did you ever realize that it is most peculiar that the capital of the United States should stand far out on

an exposed sea coast, an open mark for any nation that happens to be at war with us. It was placed there when the nation was but in its infancy, when only a few states along the sea coast were in existence to send their representatives to the seat of the government. Now representatives from Oregon, California and Washington must travel the width of a continent in order to represent their states. Where should the capital of the nation logically stand? Nowhere better than somewhere in the Mississippi valley, in what is really the heart of the nation, sheltered and protected on all sides. And if in the Mississippi valley why not in Iowa, the most beautiful spot in the most beautiful country in the world?

And so, I might continue stating possibilities of the future of our state. Iowa state is but in its dawning; Iowa but in the morning of her existence! Great has been her history, great is its present and greater beyond all anticipation will be its future! Iowa will tower high in the nation, vigorous and powerful in her strength, and build upon a substantial foundation that will never weaken or deteriorate. And when in future generations the history of Iowa's magnificent growth shall be unfolded to the world, starting as the foundation of her greatness, as the keystone of her prosperity and as the basis of her strength, will be seen the pioneers of the early days, our honored old settlers.

POLITICS AND THE ARMY

"Sir: The President has thought proper to announce that he will regard all partisan or active interference in elections, and the contribution of any assessment on salaries or official emoluments for party purposes, by officers or agents under the control of the Federal Government, an abuse which he will correct by removal from office . . ."—From a printed circular sent to all United States Army officers by Secretary of War Bell, under date of March 23, 1841.

MUD TURTLE'S LAST HUNT

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF CHIEF MUD TURTLE

A WINNEBAGO INDIAN

By O. J. Pruitt, Curator, Pottawattamie County Historical Society

The late George Morrison, pioneer, prominent farmer and large land owner told the writer the following story:

When the Winnebagos were removed from the vicinity of Crescent, Iowa, to the reservation almost directly across the Missouri river on the Nebraska side, Chief Mud Turtle, his squaw and two daughters, Mary and Tillie, remained and pitched their nearly worn out tepee on land along Honey Creek lake owned by the senior Morrison. It was just a few years after the Civil war. The last bear had been slain near Onawa and Cole Fisher had shot the last wild turkey on Potato creek. One James Shannahan of Sandy Point had killed the last roving buffalo bull some twelve miles below Council Bluffs. About the only wild game left was the prairie chicken, rabbits, squirrels and occasionally a stray deer.

Mud Turtle was considered a mighty hunter of both game and strong drink. George Morrison was then a lad some sixteen years and Mary, his Indian sweetheart, the same age.

Mud Turtle owned an old roan mare that he led with him wherever he went, lest the squaw and girls would make a travis, load on their earthly belongings, including the leather tepee, and strike out for the ferry that led to the reservation. Mud Turtle was absent almost daily in the pursuit of either game or liquor. Young George spent much of his time at the chief's tepee, courting Mary. To find favor he provided many a bottle of whiskey and donated more than one dog, for the chief was constantly losing some dogs from lack of food.

Morrison's father's land laid west of Honey Creek lake on what is known as Dutrow's Island, formed by changes of the course of the Boyer river. Mud Turtle

was given privilege by the senior Morrison to pitch his tepee on the west side of the lake and Mud Turtle chose a spot in a cottonwood grove.

When the wild game had almost vanished, Mud Turtle devoted his time to trapping muskrats, mink and skunk. The odor of skunk hides, on boards hung on trees, perfumed the air and was borne away with the breezes for great distances. The barking of half-starved dogs warned the occupants when strangers or neighbors came. The tepee was patched in many places, some of the handy-work of the squaw and some of that of young George. To the white man the tepee offered a poor excuse as a dwelling place.

GAME HUNTING WITH MUD TURTLE

It was late in November 1872, said Mr. Morrison, that he accompanied Mud Turtle on a hunting trip into the Honey Creek hills and beyond. Mud Turtle said he must get meat for the squaw and girls. The sky was overcast, threatening rain. They crossed the lake in a dugout and shot some rabbits and squirrels in the woods, then crossed over the hills to a cabin abandoned years before by Bibi, whose camp in 1850 was along the North Pigeon creek, where thirteen other cabins were homes of pioneers.

They had besides their fire arms, a half gallon of not too good whiskey. They took one long snort before heading into the prairie along Pigeon creek, and cached the jug overhead on a wide board across the ceiling sleepers in the cabin. A drizzling rain was now falling. They had not gone far when both were thoroughly soaked. The wind changed to the north and grew colder. The drizzle became sleet and made traveling slow through the long slough grass so they took to the hills on the way back to the Bibi log cabin. George had to aid the chief as he slipped and slid to climb the hills. After a tedious trip they reached the cabin and built a fire to dry out. They finished the jug and when dry continued their way homeward.

When they had reached the bluff of the main axis along the Missouri river they looked back to see the cabin ablaze. They had left too much wood on the fire place. They now came to the lake. Ice was forming at the banks and out in the waters slushy formation of ice impeded the rowing. Mud Turtle, very tired, lay back as best he could in the cramped space, while the crossing was accomplished by George. When they entered the tepee Mud Turtle lay down near the fire and soon slumbered, so they thought. In the meantime the squaw helped to dress the rabbits and squirrels ready for the evening meal.

When the squaw tried to arouse the chief it was found that he had died, no doubt due to exhaustion and bad whiskey. The women immediately began to wail and rave. Young George took to the food like a duck does to water, regardless of its cleanliness. When he had satisfied his hunger he hung a blanket across a part of the tepee and placed the chief on a wide cotton wood board, lately taken from a saw mill nearby. A real Iowa blizzard broke just at dark, threatening to destroy the tepee. It was an eerie place, with the howl of the wind and the wail of the squaws. George, with all his efforts, could not quiet Mary. Even the dogs set up an almost continuous howl.

Outside the wind ceased somewhat, and the snow became very deep. By daylight the next morning the snow ceased and the temperature dropped to twenty below zero. A hard crust formed atop the snow, and was strong enough to support a team and sled. One could drive straight across the field and roads in a straight line to an objective point.

PREPARATIONS FOR BURIAL

During the night George heated water and scrubbed the corpse, almost succeeding in removing the skunk odor. At daylight he went home and procured an old civil war uniform, property of Senior Morrison, cotton socks and shirt. The old chief in death resembled a human being dressed in the clothes thus provided.

The body of the corpse had frozen and there was a faint parting of the lips just like George had seen many times when the Indian anticipated a drink of liquor. "Oh, no," thought George, "you've taken your last snort."

Out in the cottonwood grove George shoveled away the snow and with pick and shovel dug a shallow grave. Then he made a trip with a team of horses and sled to Missouri Valley for a casket and rough box. Once in town he got several drinks to warm up. He miscalculated his capacity for drink and his ability to retain his normal senses.

Twice on the way back he upset the sled, spilling out the contents and self. The last time the wagon box turned upside down pinning George, casket and a few groceries beneath. He was found not three hundred yards from home, but very drunk. Another day came before George was in shape to complete the burial. The day was almost spent before the task was finished, amid the wailing of the women and the howling of the dogs.

The sequence of this story is that George lost his Indian sweetheart, as well as the companionship of the Chief. In midwinter, during a brief modulation of weather, the squaw and girls with the old roan horse and travis, all their belongings, including the old delapidated leather tepee, were seen heading toward the ferry. The squaw was leading the roan nag and the girls and six dogs were trailing behind her.

FOUNDATION OF OUR INSTITUTIONS

Gov. Henry Dodge: The elective franchise of the people is the sacred palladium of our rights, the shield and helmet of our liberties, and the foundation upon which our republican institutions must exist; all should equally participate in the advantage of representation, according to numbers.—Special Session Message, Wisconsin Territorial Assembly, June 11, 1838.

Annals Addenda . . .

CLOSER ORGANIZATION OF FREE PEOPLES

Minnesota's forward-looking congressman, Dr. Walter H. Judd, told the Iowa teachers at the 1948 convention that "the free nations of the world will 'get along with Russia' when they decide and say they can get along without Russia." He advocates without reserve the closer organization of the free peoples of the world—"on a basis of firmly agreed-upon principles . . . all bound by the same law;" this to be accomplished "without undercutting" the United Nations, but by steering its course firmly upon its announced principles, as desired by the majority of its membership.

Through such course may be conserved the strength and substance of the free people of the earth, and as soon as other nations are ready to enjoy free privileges, they may be accorded co-operative relations and given recognition and respect. Thus the resources and contented life of free men may not be constantly subjected to undermining and attack by the harassing elements which affect and seek to destroy civilization, and the crippling influences resulting therefrom to the present world organization.

Before the same convention Pres. Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Association of America, just home from an European tour, called for establishment of a world economic development corporation to build up industry and commerce among nations. He urged a fusion of government funds with private capital to build up such an organization among like-minded nations.

WEAVER TOLD OF "THE BLOODY SHIRT"

To Gen. James B. Weaver belongs much of the credit for the political application of the story of the origin and use of the expressive phrase "the bloody shirt". In his *Scrap Book* it is recited that a "preacher by the name

of McKinney, a most pugnacious and forceful man, moved from Davis county to Texas." Mr. Weaver says: "He was one of these fellows who would preach every Sunday if he had to be the audience himself."

"Down in Texas one Sunday he got the negroes together at Fort Worth and preached to them. Word was passed around that an abolitionist was exciting the negroes to insurrection and the citizens got together. They took McKinney out and whipped him with a rawhide blacksnake whip, cutting his shirt into shreds and lacerating his body. He returned to Davis county in about '55 or '56; an abolitionist meeting was held, and I presided. McKinney had his shirt with him.

"A few days later I was at Agency City. Senator Grimes, James F. Wilson, Edward Stiles and myself were speakers. I recounted the outrages on McKinney and had the shirt with me. I waved it before the crowds and bellowed: 'Under this bloody shirt we propose to march to victory.' I was a very young man in those days."

The result of Weaver's action may well be imagined. The effect of his recital, and dramatic display of the grim evidence of McKinney's beating, upon the audience in southern Iowa at that time needs no description. And it will be remembered that for countless years following the close of the Civil war "the bloody shirt" appeared and was waved in every campaign, until a recital of the hardships and experiences of war veterans was regarded as tantamount to the waving of the shirt itself.

THE VANISHED YEARS

"They gave us much; the days of dream
That build the inner lives of men;
The silent, sacred years we deem
The best that was, and might have been.

"Some evening when the sky is gold
We'll follow day into the west;
Nor pause, nor heed, till we behold
Their blessed, peaceful hills of rest."

Curator's Corner . . .

By CLAUDE R. COOK

An Iowa episode of World War I, which has never been published or recorded, occurred in Audubon county, near the town of Gray, during the winter of 1917, just a few nights before Christmas.

A minister of the German Lutheran church southwest of the town had been accused of being pro-German. Rumor had it that German Red Cross stamps were found in his home by state agents. This and other inflammatory accusations led to the minister being called before the Council for Defense, an organization created during World War I. It was sort of a Mother Hubbard affair, in that it covered about everything from applying pressure to buy bonds to investigation of alleged treason.

On the day the minister appeared before the council in Audubon another case, also notorious and which wound up in Federal court, was heard, but since that did not contribute to any appearance or act of mine, I leave that for other recorders, at least for now.

I was the minister of the Methodist church in Gray and my wife and son, not yet two, were living in an upstairs apartment down town, while a parsonage, which was started after our arrival, was being built on the church ground.

On the evening of the day during which the German Lutheran minister had been before the Council For Defense, in Audubon, one of the younger merchants rushed down to our residence and told my wife "They have gone out to hang the German preacher." I was on my way back from the post office, which was in a general store and open evenings. I met the young merchant, a partner in one of the two hardware stores, who told me what he had related to my wife. To say he was excited is an understatement. He wanted to know if I would go along to help stop the hanging. I most certainly would.

We sought others, but not many, for time was short as the crowd had already gone. One of the two general merchants went along. The other general merchant was confined to his bed with the flu, which was bad that winter and in itself constitutes a story. So the three of us left for the Lutheran minister's home about four miles southwest of town. En route we were stopped by a sentry inquiring if we were the doctor from Manning. Doctors, we learned were summoned from Audubon and Manning. Thus we decided we were too late, but went on.

Arriving we drove into the back yard to find a milling throng of over 800 men, mostly young, but not all by any means. Automatic guns, and rifles were stacked against a fence post. Our first act was to place those in our car in the back seat, which they filled.

I should say here, parenthetically, that if I ever operated under control (or lack) of mingled emotions it was then. In the first place it was tragically true no one really cared if the hanging took place. Such was the general community mind. And any argument to the contrary would have been useless to that assembly. Then I was for taking the load of guns to town and let the owners get them there. But the wise counsel of my two companions convinced me that would be taking the law into "our" hands, which we were there to prevent others from doing. O shades of "mote" and "beam!" What inconsistencies thou dost lead to! As I write this, it comes to me with humorous force, that there was very little danger of my committing the crime of larceny, since there was precious little three men could do with a crowd of almost a thousand—except talk—and that we did. I have weighed words many times, including the writing of this, but never more carefully than on that cold December night under a bright moon and a star-studded sky. One never knew when those men might decide on other necks for their rope.

But we soon learned what had happened. The crowd could see the minister through the windows. He wore the customary stiff-bosomed white shirt from which collar and cuffs were detached. They sent a committee to the door and inquired for the Reverend. They were told he was not at home. During this time the object of their call, escaped from a basement window, hatless and coatless, and started down the road south, his white shirt gleaming in the moonlight. Shots were fired over his head and he halted. Leaders placed a rope around his neck and led him back to a tree right near the corner of the house. I was told he said: "You are doing your patriotic duty, boys!" Duty or not they were proceeding when his wife ran from the front door, hair streaming, and screaming she threw her arms around his knees and fainted.

That did it. Every man, young and old, and not a criminal, nor a criminally-inclined one, in the crowd, thought of his own mother. They forgot the minister, picked his wife up, carried her into the house and phoned for the doctors I told you about earlier in this story.

I said above she fainted. That was what they thought and they were allowed to keep on thinking it. But I saw one of the doctors the next night, and he said her pulse was just as normal as his all the time.

Well, I talked to the men in the yard for quite a long time, weighing, as I have said, every word. I used the Benjamin Franklin method which was, "I agree with you, but—" I had known earlier in my life some men who had participated in a hanging, so I undertook to show them that while in their own minds they might be justified, that the time would come when they would be ashamed and they would establish a permanent stigma on their names.

How successful I was or might have been, I probably will never know, for about this time the announcement was made that the sheriff had arrived from Audubon

and was in the house. I asked them to call him and he came out. I said to him, "Sheriff Wilson"—it was Frank Wilson, later state agent — "I have been holding this crowd for over an hour. Now you are here. I am going home." He thanked me and we left.

When we got back to the hardware store of one of my companions, we got a beautiful going over, for some of the crowd had preceded us. It looked for awhile we were in for more trouble than we had just come from. We were bitterly criticized for interfering, being told we should have let the hanging proceed as "he had it coming." But among some of those men in that hardware store that night I count today some of my best friends, as subsequent events demonstrated. But it was quite a long time before I ever knew whether my action was popular. In fact I was pretty certain it never was with some.

In World War II whenever I saw a "second front" developing in a community I did my best to prevent it, for the fires of patriotism burn hotly and fiercely, and reason is completely submerged. I agree with Decatur "My country, right or wrong," but I hope she may always be right.

SIGNIFICANT IOWA HISTORICAL FACTS

Every foot of land comprising the Iowa area was purchased from the Indians by the United States government upon terms of a valid treaty.

Iowa was admitted to the Union as the first free state carved out of the Louisiana Purchase.

Early in its development there was established in Iowa, a predominantly agricultural state, the Iowa State College of Agriculture, which grew to be the greatest institution of its class in the world.

Fifteen years after its admission as a state, Iowa enlisted and equipped forty-eight regiments of Federal troops for service in the Civil war.

Iowa's Notable Dead

EDWIN F. LEE, Methodist missionary, chaplain and bishop, died at Rochester, Minn., September 14, 1948; born at Eldorado, Fayette county, Iowa, July 10, 1884, son of Andrew and Carrie Anderson Lee; received his B.S. degree in 1909, and S.T.D., in 1945 from Northwestern University, D.D. in 1918 and LL.D. in 1939 from Upper Iowa University, B.D. in 1924 and D.D. in 1928 from Garrett Graduate School of Technology, M.A. in 1924 from University of Chicago; married Edna Dorman of Fayette, June 8, 1909; ordained in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1908; served as pastor of the M.E. church at New Hampton, Iowa, 1908-1910; became a missionary serving in southeast Asia for thirty-one years, finally becoming resident bishop of the Singapore area, his work in the Philippines and Malaya placing him at the head of 125,000 Methodists in 600 congregations; served as chaplain of the U. S. army 1917-1919, with the A.E.F. from January 1918; decorated by France for bravery, and postwar service won further citations from Great Britain, Yugoslavia, the United States and Serbia; became senior chaplain A. E. F. with rank of captain, and director general of communications army and navy chaplains, at Washington, D. C. in 1944, representing the chaplains' interests in the war and navy departments, recruiting chaplains and maintaining contacts with them in the field; widely-known as a public speaker, told of the danger of Japanese invasion of the Philippines in a Des Moines speech Oct. 10, 1932—ten years before Pearl Harbor. Dr. Lee is survived by his wife, the former Edna Dorman, of Fayette; his sister, the late Agnes Lee Hermansen, served as Polk county, Iowa, recorder for several years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KAUFFMAN, banking and insurance, died at Des Moines, Iowa, July 14, 1948; born here in 1874, son of Ben. F. and Anna O. Kauffman, the father a prominent Des Moines attorney, the paternal grandfather being Daniel W. Kauffman, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, coming to Van Buren county, Iowa, becoming a nurseryman at Keosauqua, and on the maternal side the grandfather was Henry Le Bosquet, removing from Virginia to Iowa; attended the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa Wesleyan college and Amherst college, a fellow student of Calvin Coolidge, at the latter, graduating in 1896; entered the employ of the Des Moines Savings bank the next year, remaining until 1900, when he embarked in the real estate and insurance

business as a member of the Witmer & Kauffman agency, continuing an interest in that firm until the present; became one of the founders of the Bankers Trust Company of Des Moines in 1917 and served as president twenty-nine years, the last two years as chairman of the board; attained prominence in the business and financial circles of Des Moines, a director of numerous local institutions; served as president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Des Moines committee, a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal church; headed liberty loan and Red Cross drives; married Oct. 10, 1900, to Mell Howell, daughter of J. W. Howell, who survives with three children, Mrs. E. T. Meredith, Jr., John H. Kauffman, Eustis, Florida, and Ray Kauffman.

Mr. Kauffman devoted much time to public affairs, though never seeking office; headed the committee of insurance agents of Iowa in securing in 1915 the enactment of a fire rating anti-discrimination law; also a few years later assisted in movement for the establishment of the state department of banking separate from the state auditor's office; served as an arbitrator in labor-management disputes, strongly believing in conciliation and cooperation; served as president of the Iowa banker's association, and was also vice-chairman of the Iowa loan committee of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and a member of the Iowa banking board, a former president of the Des Moines Pioneer club, a member of the University club, Des Moines club, and Wakonda club; a trustee of Drake University, the Edmundson Memorial Foundation, and the Methodist hospital, a director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. and the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa; a member of the Masonic order; originally a Republican, but during the Herring state administration became affiliated with the Democratic party; a member of the Amherst alumni council and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

SUSAN GLASPELL (COOK), novelist and playwright, died at Provincetown, Massachusetts, July 27, 1948; born at Davenport, Iowa, July 1, 1882, the daughter of the late Elmer and Alice Glaspell; educated in the Davenport schools and was a reporter upon the *Davenport Morning Republican*, when Charles Eugene Banks was city editor; attended Drake University at Des Moines, and later at Chicago University; became a political and legislative reporter on the *Des Moines News* and later on the *Des Moines Capital* before writing features for magazines, her writings occasioning favorable comment.

Miss Glaspell married George Cram "Jiggs" Cook, another native Davenport, April 14, 1913, and he died in 1923. Her first novel, "The Glory of the Conquered," was published in 1909, and her second, "The Visioning," in 1911. "Lifted Masks," "Fidelity," "Trifles" and "Suppressed Desires," the latter written in collaboration with her husband followed between then and 1917. About this time her interest was shifted to playwriting and the theatre. She met young Eugene O'Neil, through the Providence group, and helped him along the way to fame by producing three of his plays, having founded with her husband the original Provincetown Playhouse, where she spent most of her later years in the east. In 1926 she published a book on the life and adventures in Greece of her late husband, under the title, "The Road to the Temple."

Her play, "Allison's House," won her the Pulitzer prize in 1930, and she was also the author of a number of other plays and novels. Her last published volume was "Judd Rankin's Daughter" which appeared in 1945.

JOHN A. STOREY, banker, jurist and legislator, died at Des Moines, Iowa, October 7, 1948; born on a farm in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1851; graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1874; after teaching and studying law came to Greenfield, Iowa, in 1875, and admitted to the Iowa bar in 1876; practiced law until 1905; first elected to Iowa house of representatives in 1883, serving in the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies from Adair county; elected presidential elector in 1884, and delegate to the Republican national convention in 1900 from the Ninth district; appointed district judge of the Fifth judicial district in 1895, and became special assistant attorney general of the United States in 1899 and 1900; moved to Omaha in 1900 becoming prominent in the bar of that city, then in 1905 to Indianola, Iowa, where he engaged in banking; elected in 1921 as representative from Warren county, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies; in later years resided with his son, John A. Storey, Jr., 4429 Kingman blvd., Des Moines, in addition to whom he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy S. Watson, Roanoke, Virginia; and at the time of his death was the oldest in early legislative service of surviving members of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers association.

FRANCIS J. L. BECKMAN, retired archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Dubuque, Iowa, died at Chicago, October 17, 1948; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1875; received his early training there at St. Lawrence school; prepared for the priesthood at St. Gregory's preparatory seminary and Mt. St. Mary of the

West, both at Cincinnati; after ordination in 1902 served as assistant pastor of St. Paul's church there, and later assigned to the faculty at Mt. St. Mary's, but before taking up teaching duties did post graduate work at the University of Louvain in Belgium, in Munich, Germany, and at the Gregorian university, in Rome, receiving his doctorate of sacred theology in 1908; returned to Mt. St. Mary's and taught in the philosophy department for five years, then being named president of the seminary, a post held for a decade; became domestic prelate in 1920, with title of Rt. Rev. Msgr.; founded the Catholic Student's crusade; became bishop of Lincoln, Neb. in 1923, and archbishop of Dubuque in 1930; during last war sent forty chaplains to the U. S. armed forces, and personally ordained 133 of his priests; relieved of duties of administration in 1944, on account of his failing health, and his formal resignation accepted in 1946, when he was appointed titular archbishop of Phulli; surviving is his sister, Sister M. Natalia, OFM, of Cincinnati.

CHARLES HOBERT TOLL, banker, stricken with heart attack at his beach home at Balboa, died at St. Joseph's hospital, Santa Ana, Calif., August 22, 1948; born at Clinton, Iowa, in 1858; studied civil engineering at Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and upon graduation went to California in 1884 and became credit man for a wholesale grocery firm at Los Angeles; elected city councilman there in 1896 and served four years; became cashier of the Southern California Savings bank April 1, 1900, and in 1906 was made vice president when that institution merged with the Security Trust & Savings bank, continuing until December 1947 when he retired from active duties; was prominent in civic affairs throughout his lifetime and held membership in many organizations; married Eleanor Joy, deceased, the mother of four sons, Charles Hobart Toll Jr.; Gerald S. Toll, a vice-president of the Security-First National Bank; Atty. Maynard Toll of the Board of Education and Carroll C. Toll of Santa Barbara; a second wife, Marilla Pool died six years ago, and in December, 1945, he married Elsie Bassett, who, with the four sons, survive.

MARTIN A. AASGAARD, publisher and civic official, died at Lake Mills, Iowa, August 12, 1948; born at Albert Lea, Minn., November 2, 1880, coming to Lake Mills with his parents when a child of seven years, living there practically ever since; with few early advantages became a man of ability and accomplishment; published the *Lake Mills Graphic* for fifty years and developed a superior publication as a county paper, receiving the award of Master Editor by the Iowa Press association in 1935; devoted time to

important civic activities; served as postmaster sixteen years, as mayor of Lake Mills, as library trustee and in various other capacities; a decade ago served a term as governor of District 9-A of Lions Club International, and during World War II was state chairman of the "Schools at War" division of the U. S. treasury's war bond drive; his wife having preceded him in death last December, surviving are three sons, Gordon and John of Lake Mills, and Marlin of Norwood, Mass., one daughter, Mrs. Irving Jensen of Dows, a sister, Marion Aasgaard of Forest City, and two brothers, Luther, publisher of the *Wabasha*, (Minn.) *Herald*, and Dr. J. A., of Minneapolis, president of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

EDMUND HEELAN, bishop of the Sioux City Roman Catholic diocese, died at Sioux City, Iowa, September 20, 1948; born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1868, one of a family of ten children, four of whom entered formal religious life, two becoming priests and two nuns; began his theological training at All Hallows college and seminary in Dublin, Ireland; ordained May 24, 1890; became assistant pastor of St. Raphael's cathedral at Dubuque, Iowa, in the same year, serving until 1893, when he assumed directorship of the cathedral until 1897, when appointed pastor of the newly created Sacred Heart parish at Fort Dodge; appointed auxiliary bishop of the Sioux City diocese in 1919, serving until the death of Bishop Gerrigan later that year; upon consecration as bishop assumed direction of 146 churches, and the schools in the diocese, which embraces the northwest third of Iowa, with a Catholic population of over 80,000 persons; celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a priest in 1940, in which year he was appointed assistant to the pontifical throne.

GEORGE CROMWELL SCOTT, congressman and jurist, died at Sioux City, Iowa, October 6, 1948; born at East Kendall, Monroe county, New York, August 8, 1864; moved to Iowa in 1880; orphaned early in life; attended country and Dallas Center high school; taught school near Dallas Center, Iowa; studied law in offices of White & Clarke at Adel, Iowa; admitted to the bar in 1887 and started practice in 1888 at LeMars, Iowa; later returned to Adel and married Laura Trimble; moved to Sioux City in 1901 and continued the practice of law; elected a member of congress in 1912 to fill vacancy, defeated for re-election in 1914, elected again in 1916 and served until 1919; appointed United States district judge for northern Iowa in 1922, and served until retirement in 1943; survivors include his widow and four daughters, Mrs. Norma Hunt and Mrs. Sybil Moore of Hollywood, California, and Mrs. Jessie Hill and Mrs. Laura Bergeson, of Sioux City.

EDWARD G. DUNN, U. S. district attorney and assistant attorney general, died at his home in Mason City, Iowa, June 19, 1948; born at Nora Springs, Iowa, August 16, 1879, son of Michael and Anna Ryan Dunn; graduated from Nora Springs Seminary in 1895, and the University of Iowa in 1903; the next year became secretary of the Farmer's Co-operative elevator company located at Burchinal, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, and continued in that capacity until 1912, serving also as a co-operative elevator organizer in the territory including this and surrounding states; was on the democratic state ticket in 1912 as a candidate for governor; admitted to the bar in 1913 and since that time practiced law at Mason City; was named U. S. District attorney for northern Iowa in 1934 and as assistant attorney general in 1945, holding the latter office during year; married Laura Delker, June 26, 1912, at Henderson, Kentucky, to whom were born three children, who survive, the wife having died in 1944; a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic church.

FRANK O. HORTON, soldier, ranchman and legislator, died at his ranch near Saddlestring, Wyoming, August 16, 1948; born in 1878, at Muscatine, Iowa, son of the late Col. Chas. C. Horton; served in the Spanish-American war and active in Republican political campaign in Wyoming, where he was a former state senator and lieutenant governor; also a former Republican national committeeman; had operated the H-F bar ranch and resided in Wyoming for the last forty years; burial at Buffalo, Wyoming and surviving his widow, Mrs. Henrietta Horton; three sons, William and Jack at Saddlestring, and Bob, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; and two sisters, Mrs. James M. Brockway and Bertha C. Horton, both of Des Moines.

HARRY E. EATON, druggist and public official, died at his home in Des Moines, Iowa, August 17, 1948; born near Kellogg, in Jasper county, Iowa, in 1867; graduated from the State University of Iowa College of Pharmacy in 1892, and was active in the drug business at various points in Iowa for fifty years; resided at Essex, Page county, when appointed by Governor Cummins as a member of the Iowa State Board of Pharmacy, serving until 1913 when he became secretary of the board, serving over a period of about twenty years through the administrations of seven different governors; married in 1898 to Martha Field of Shenandoah, who with two sons, Robert of Des Moines, and Dwight of Westfield, New Jersey, survive; a member of the Presbyterian church, the Kawanis club and a Republican.

